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RECREATION IN THE COALDALE AREA

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND
OPPORTUNITIES

Department of Youth
Research Division

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RECREATION IN THE COALDALE AREA

A SURVEY OF

INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND

OPPORTUNITIES

Project Consultant:

Dr. Charles W. Hobart

Recommendations:

Mr. L. Beres

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH DIVISION

[1970?]

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INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1966 by the approval of the "Department Of Youth Act" on April 17, and the appointment on July 4 of R.C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

A survey of the Coaldale area was one of a series of recreation surveys of different areas within Alberta which was embarked upon as one of the initial projects of the Research Division of the Department of Youth.

One of the purposes of this research was to generate data on the recreational needs and interests of inhabitants of the Coaldale area, and on the varied recreational resources of the area in order to assist the Coaldale and District Recreation Board in its future planning. Another purpose was to generate data which could be compared with similar data collected in other areas of Alberta.

This report presents the results of this study in the Coaldale area together with some recommendations for programming based on the findings.

Significance Of The Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta Communities and organizations in the development and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The Alberta Department of Youth was established [illegible]

of the Department of Youth Act on April [illegible]

[illegible] of R.C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch [illegible]

[illegible]rtment of the Provincial Secretary was transferred [illegible]

[illegible]rtment and its responsibilities modified and elaborat[illegible]

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of the initial projects of the Research [illegible]

One of the purposes of this research [illegible]

[illegible]e recreational needs and interests of [illegible]

the varied recreational resources of the area [illegible]

[illegible]e and District Recreation Board in its future planning. Another purpo[illegible]

[illegible] generate data which could be compared with [illegible]

areas of Alberta.

This report presents [illegible]

together with some recommendations for programming based on the find[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Study

The primary purpose of the Research Branch of the Department

[illegible]h is to assist Alberta Communities and [illegible] in the dev[illegible]

of programs of re[illegible]

The term "recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobligated time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T.V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as, with automation and resulting leisure, work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather, they must be broadly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic and ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative knowledgeable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experience. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today, and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure - they will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions, and its governments, has an obligation to ensure that recreation con-

[illegible]

[illegible] chances to participate in

function and enjoyment of good [illegible]

other physical activities, in reading, [illegible]

applied to occupational discussions.

[illegible]

is voluntarily [illegible]

[illegible]

9. Recreation cannot [illegible]

seen as having no [illegible]

ation. This fact [illegible]

exciting leisure, [illegible]

health matters, and recreat[illegible]

[illegible] Opportunities [illegible]

r, they must be broadly conceived [illegible]

of age, sex, education, [illegible]

may find satisfaction [illegible]

[illegible] Opportunities [illegible]

public lands, [illegible]

range of amenities. [illegible]

tributes to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society.

Objectives Of The Study

The responsibility for making an assessment of recreational opportunities in the Coaldale area was given to the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of the Coaldale area and the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve. Several more specific but interrelated objectives were also intended as part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreation programs in the Coaldale area, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in Coaldale, in the light of the current, and desired recreational activities of the residents of the area. The goal is to identify "recreationally underprivileged" areas and underprivileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies. This involves three questions:

(i) What recreational resources are available in the survey area?

(ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?

(iii) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied", and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements, who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high need groups in terms of their salient

characteristics, and this in turn will permit making recommendations and designing programs to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally underprivileged in the Coaldale area.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial and transportation problems, communication failure and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies of programs or facilities appropriate to deprived groups, the data analysis will bring these to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Recreation Board or the Provincial Government should become directly involved with programming, but also to determine what assistance might be given to existing organizations. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs on the people of the Coaldale area can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by the Coaldale and District Recreation Board may be evaluated.

[illegible]

[illegible] to minimize [illegible]

ly underprivileged in the Coaldale area

It was felt that it was necessary to [illegible]

programs designed to meet certain needs are [illegible]

are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that [illegible]

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result. Survey is not to determine only those

or the Provincial Government [illegible]

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ds. Such assistance [illegible]

[illegible], or of assisting [illegible]

[illegible] initial information [illegible]

national [illegible] on the people of the [illegible]

[illegible] of data [illegible]

In summary, the purpose of the study was to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of the Coaldale area.

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE COALDALE STUDY AREA

This chapter will present information on various characteristics of the population of the Coaldale study area, as is available from Dominion Bureau of Statistics data. The characteristics to be examined are: the age-sex distribution of the population, various family characteristics - including the average number of people in the family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under, living at home, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion. Data for the first two characteristics are taken from the 1966 Census of Canada, but the other four characteristics are 1961 Census figures as these data were not collected in 1966. Corresponding data for the whole of the Province of Alberta are provided in order to permit comparison of the study area's population with that of the whole province on these characteristics.

A detailed breakdown of the population of the Coaldale study area by enumeration areas is given in Appendix E.

Age-Sex Distribution Of The Population

Table I-1 shows the age and sex characteristics of the population of Alberta and the Coaldale study area grouped into six age categories

Table I - 1

Population By Age Groups, Alberta and Coaldale Study Area, 1966

Age		Coaldale Area			Alberta		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-9 years	N	962	501	461	353,108	180,705	172,403
	%	22.9	11.9	11.0	24.1	12.3	11.8
10-19 years	N	907	462	445	286,657	145,864	140,793
	%	21.6	11.0	10.6	19.6	10.0	9.6
20-34 years	N	632	326	306	288,686	144,437	144,249
	%	15.0	7.8	7.3	19.7	9.9	9.8
35-54 years	N	926	455	471	329,756	168,052	161,704
	%	22.0	10.8	11.2	22.5	11.5	11.0
55-64 years	N	385	180	205	100,986	53,093	47,893
	%	9.2	4.3	4.9	6.9	3.6	3.3
65 or more years	N	390	197	193	104,010	54,094	49,916
	%	9.3	4.7	4.6	7.1	3.7	3.4
TOTAL	N	4,202	2,121	2,081	1,463,203	746,245	716,958
	%	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1966, Catalogue No. 92-610, Vol. I (1-10), Table 21, Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1.

On comparison with the provincial figures, the population of the Coaldale area was found to be under-represented in terms of young children and young adults and over-represented in terms of teenagers and older people. In the study area population, 22.9% were aged 0 - 9 years and 15.0% were aged 20 to 34, whereas in the Alberta population, 24.1% were aged 0 - 9 years and 19.7% were aged 20 to 34 years. Teenagers (10 to 19 years) made up 21.6% of the Coaldale area population, but only 19.6% of the Alberta population. People over 54 years of age comprised 18.5% of the Coaldale are population, but only 14.0% of the Alberta population.

Family Characteristics Of The Population

Data were gathered on the total number of households, the total number of families and of family households, the number of one-family households, the number of non-family households and of one-person households, the average number of persons per family and the average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, per family. Table I-2 shows these data for the Coaldale study area and Alberta.

Table I - 2

Family Characteristics, Alberta And Coaldale Study Area, 1966.

Characteristics	Coaldale Area		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Total Households	1,078	100.0	393,707	100.0
Total Families	967	-	331,158	-
Total Family Households	948	87.9	324,468	82.4
One-Family Households	937	86.9	319,522	81.2
Non-Family Households	130	12.1	69,239	17.6
One-Person Households	111	10.3	54,617	13.9
Average Persons Per Family	4.1	-	3.9	-
Average Children Per Family (aged 24 or under living at home)	2.0	-	1.9	-

Source: Census of Canada, 1966: Catalogue No. 93-605, Vol. II (2-5), Table 29; Catalogue No. 93-613, Vol. II (2-13), Table 91: Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 6, 9 and 10, Alberta, 1966.

It must be noted that the total number of families differs from and exceeds the total number of family households, because the former counts

separately all families who share dwelling units and are members of multiple-family households as well as those inhabiting single family dwelling units.

The percentage distributions of household types for the study area and the total province show a higher proportion of family households and one-family households in the Coaldale area than in all of Alberta. Correspondingly, there were lower proportions of non-family and one-person households in the Coaldale area than in the total province. The average family size and the average number of children aged under 25 living at home per family were larger for the study area than for the province as a whole.

Occupational Characteristics Of The Population

The distributions of the populations of Alberta and the Coaldale study area by occupational class are shown in Table I - 3.

Table I - 3

Occupations Of The Labour Force, 15 Years Of Age And Over, Alberta And Coaldale Study Area, 1961

Occupation	Coaldale Area		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Managerial	58	3.4	41,691	8.5
Professional & Technical	106	6.2	46,579	9.5
Clerical	72	4.2	55,317	11.3
Sales	57	3.4	31,629	6.5
Service & Recreation	126	7.4	59,055	12.1
Transportation & Communication	54	3.2	28,261	5.8
Farmers & Farm Workers	787	46.3	104,162	21.3
Loggers & Related Workers	-	-	2,195	0.4
Fishermen, Trappers & Hunters	-	-	814	0.[illegible]
Miners, Quarrymen & Related Workers	3	0.2	5,291	1.1
Craftsmen, Production Process & Related Workers	303	17.8	83,449	[illegible]
Labourers	100	5.9	19,615	4.0
Occupation Not Stated	34	2.0	11,45	[illegible]
TOTAL	1,700	100.0	489,511	100.0

Source: Census of Canada 1961: Bulletin 3.1-4, Table 7[illegible]; Enumeration [illegible] Print Out No. 13, Alberta, 1961.

There was over twice as great a proportion of farmers in the Coaldale labour force than in that of Alberta: 46.3% as opposed to 21.3%. There were also slightly higher proportions of craftsmen and labourers in the Coaldale area, but all other occupational categories were under-represented

in the study area, as compared to provincial figures. The clerical, managerial, and service and recreation categories were the most under-represented in the area, followed by the professional and technical, sales, and transportation and communication categories.

Educational Characteristics Of The Population

The educational distributions of the populations of Alberta and the Coaldale study area are shown in Table I - 4.

Table I - 4

Population[1], Not Attending School, By Highest Grade Attended, Alberta And Coaldale Study Area, 1961

Education	Coaldale Area		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
No Schooling	217	7.5	58,434	7.[illegible]
Kindergarten	-	-	1,001	0.1
Elementary 1-4	248	8.6	44,866	5.4
5+	1,450	50.3	253,959	30.5
Secondary 1-2	426	14.8	190,916	22.9
3-4	389	13.5	184,302	22.[illegible]
5	58	2.0	43,479	5.[illegible]
University 1-2	42	1.5	25,220	[illegible]
3-4	17	0.6	6,662	0.[illegible]
Degree	37	1.3	24,067	[illegible]
TOTAL	2,884	100.1	832,906	99.9

[1] Alberta: Population, 5 years of age and over
Coaldale area: Population, all ages (3,480) less total population [illegible] (596) - this subtracted also from "no schooling" category (813).

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1.2-10, Table 74, Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 7 and 11, Alberta, 1961.

Residents of the Coaldale area tended to spend fewer years in formal education than did residents of the total province. A much higher proportion of the Coaldale area population (66.4%) than of the Alberta population (42.0%) had an elementary education or less, although the proportions having no schooling were almost equal (7.5% and 7.0% respectively). Less than half as many residents of the study area had a university degree.

Ethnic Origin Characteristics Of The Population

The distributions of the Alberta and Coaldale study area populations by ethnic groups are given in Table I - 5.

Table I - 5

Population By Ethnic Groups, Alberta And Coaldale Study Area, 1961.

Ethnic Group	Coaldale Area		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
British Isles	630	13.5	601,755	45.2
French	64	1.4	83,319	6.2
German	1,802	38.5	183,314	13.8
Italian	18	0.4	15,025	1.1
Jewish	5	0.1	4,353	0.3
Netherlands	903	19.3	55,530	4.2
Polish	88	1.9	40,539	3.0
Russian	33	0.7	17,952	1.3
Scandinavian	78	1.7	95,879	7.2
Ukrainian	147	3.1	105,923	8.0
Other European	538	11.5	72,274	5.4
Asiatic	251	5.4	12,503	0.9
Native Indian & Eskimo	121	2.6	28,554	2.1
Other & Not Stated	1	0.02	15,024	1.1
TOTAL	4,679	100.12	1,331,944	99.8

Source: Census of Canada, 1961, Bulletin 1.2-5, Table 37, Enumeration Area Print Out No. 4, Alberta, 1961.

In comparison to the ethnic distribution of Alberta, the Coaldale area was very highly populated with people of German, Netherlands, "Other European" - Austrian, Czech, Slovak, Finnish, Hungarian, etc. - and Asiatic ethnic origin. These four ethnic groups made up 74.7% of the Coaldale

area population but only 24.3% of the Alberta population. The British Isles ethnic group was most under-represented in the study area, comprising only 13.5% of this population, but 45.2% of the total provincial population. The Scandinavian, French and Ukrainian ethnic groups were also quite under-represented in the study area.

Religious Affiliation Characteristics Of The Population

Table I - 6 shows the proportions of the Alberta and Coaldale study area residents who acknowledged affiliation with various religious denominations in 1961.

Table I - 6

Population By Religious Denominations, Alberta And Coaldale Study Area, 1961.

Denomination	Coaldale Area		Alberta	
	N	%	N	%
Anglican	179	3.8	156,630	11.8
Baptist	26	0.6	42,430	3.2
Greek Orthodox	84	1.8	47,353	3.6
Jewish	5	0.1	6,045	0.4
Lutheran	525	11.2	122,520	9.2
Mennonite	1,527	32.6	16,269	1.2
Pentecostal	55	1.2	15,112	1.1
Presbyterian	148	3.2	55,337	4.2
Roman Catholic	880	18.8	298,741	22.4
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	37	0.8	35,260	2.6
United Church of Canada	597	12.8	418,927	31.4
Other	616	13.2	117,320	8.8
TOTAL	4,679	100.1	1,331,944	99.9

Source: *Census of Canada, 1961,* Bulletin 1.2-6, Table 44; Enumeration Area Print Out No. 5, Alberta, 1961.

There was an extremely large proportion of Mennonites in the Coaldale area population (32.6%) as compared with the Alberta population (1.2%). There were also somewhat greater proportions of Lutherans and people of "other" denominations - Adventists, Christian Reformed, Christian Scientist, Churches of Christ Disciples, Confucian and Buddhist, Evangelical United Brethren, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Salvation Army, etc. - in the study area than in

the province. The Coaldale area population was under-represented, as compared with the provincial population, in terms of the Roman Catholic and the major protestant denominations - especially the United Church of Canada.

Most of the remaining smaller denominations were under represented in the area as well.

In this chapter, we have examined various characteristics of the population of the Coaldale study area with regard to these characteristics in the total population of Alberta. The greatest differences between the Coaldale area population and that of the total province were found for the farmer category of occupation, the category of 5 or more years of elementary education, the German and Netherlands ethnic groups, and the Mennonite religious denomination. In each of these four characteristics, the study area population was over-represented in comparison with the Alberta figures. Lesser dissimilarities were found to exist within most of the categories of all six characteristics examined - age and sex, family characteristics, occupation, education, ethnicity, and religion.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports, the Adult & High School Recreation Interview Schedules and facility and program inventories. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, the interview procedure, and the procedure for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources Of Data

Dominion Bureau Of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the Coaldale area with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, occupation and education.

Adult Interview Schedule

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule used was a revised version of that used in similar surveys done by the Alberta Department of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass[1] and in Lethbridge[2].

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[1] Recreation in the Crowsnest Pass: a Survey Of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

[2] Recreation in Lethbridge; a Survey Of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

The schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc., as well as a large number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among respondents having various contrasting social characteristics.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this research (and the earlier Crowsnest and Lethbridge Surveys) originated with the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment Study[3], but most of them were devised especially for the Provincial Recreation Survey. The schedule had been pretested prior to the Crowsnest study, which had a sample of 400. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of consultation with the Recreation Director of the town of Coaldale. A copy of the questionnaire used to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix [illegible] A complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and one half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time - the amount of leisure time available - for each person interviewed.

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[3] David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment Appendix, the Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March 1967.

Measurement Of Leisure Or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary or leisure time. These are (1) time ratings, (2) use of activity check lists, (3) logging time and money expenditures and (4) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in (3).

1. For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time among respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from such factors as faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to week or month to month and desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

2. Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure hours: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studies with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check lists including as many as 400 items may be used. Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of items on these lists. This, of course often raises the serious methodological and substantive problems of which activities may be meaningfully combined.

3. Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

4. The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in (3) above, but as well, the respondent is asked to identify the feelings that accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time-uses, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of Coaldale to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures. This difficulty was handled in part by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. These data may be considered as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members from high to low, in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amount of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spent. More specifically, then, the indices of discretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer?" in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check list which had first been devised for use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study and was subsequently used in the Crowsnest Pass and Lethbridge Recreation Surveys.

There are limitations in using such a short check list of activities for the purpose of taking an inventory of leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigated against expansion of the check list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time uses of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check list would result in a qualitative description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It was also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure available to each person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the leisure activities noted for residents of the Coaldale area.

Clearly the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between ideal procedures if unlimited resources and unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

Inventory Of Programs And Facilities

These inventories were intended to provide information on the supply of recreational opportunities in Coaldale. An attempt was made to inventory all physical facilities that were, or could be, used for leisure

activities, such as public parks, pools, and arenas, all commercial outlets and all churches. Further, an inventory of all recreational programs, taking place within any of the above-mentioned facilities, or taking place without a formal facility or 'place' was undertaken. This information, when related to age-sex components of the population, offers some guidelines as to need for new facilities, under- or over-utilization of present facilities, under or over-subscription of programs, and indications of leadership and administrative difficulties, if any. Appendices C, D and E are copies of the inventory schedules used.

B. The Sampling Procedure

The sampling area consisted of the town of Coaldale and the surrounding area. This surrounding area was roughly that part of ranges 19 and 20 in townships 10 and 11.

The decision was made to interview a single subject in each household contacted, with the goal being a final sample of about 200. The actual sample consisted of 190 respondents. In order to draw a sample, a list of individuals residing south of the Oldman River was randomly selected from the list of electors for County No. 26. In order to avoid interviewing more than one respondent from a single address, the names of other persons on the electoral list with the same addresses were recorded with the name selected. The cards with names and addresses were then divided into two equal stacks one for each sex, so that an equal number of males and females could be interviewed.

Since the need of the Youth Department was for information on all components of the population, it was decided that the final sample should consist of six sub-samples:

Young (under age 36 & no longer in school) males, and females
Middle aged (ages 36 to 55) . . . . males, and females
Older (ages 56 and over) . . . . males, and females

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw a representative sample were as follows. If a person of the sex required on the card of a particular household answered the door, he/she was to be interviewed. If a person of the opposite sex answered the door, he/she was to be asked if an adult of the opposite sex lived there, and where possible, this person was to be interviewed or an appointment was to be made to interview him/her at a later time.

C. Adequacy Of Sampling Procedures

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Two different attempts can [illegible] the sample's representativeness of the actual population of the Coaldale area and thus the adequacy of the sampling procedures.

The first involves this question: Since the sample obtained contains fewer males and more middle-aged respondents than might be expected, are these distortions reflected in the actual population [illegible] answer to this question is found in the 1966 Census of [illegible] this area[4]. On the first point, the data show that males in fact comprised 49.6% of the population of the Coaldale area aged 20 years or over in 1966, whereas only 44.6% of the study sample were males, suggesting that the sample is definitely under-representative in terms of males. On the second point, the same source shows that middle-aged persons did not make up an overly large proportion of the area's population, comprising 39.7% of this population, whereas 48.4% of the sample were in the middle-aged group. In addition, the census

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data show that the sample should have contained more young males and fewer young females, and more older people as well as fewer middle-aged respondents, in order to be truly representative of the area's population. The two distributions discussed may be seen in Table II - 1.

Table II - 1

Age-Sex Distributions Of Total Population Of Coaldale Study Area Over 19 Years Of Age, 1966, And Study Sample, 1968.

Age - Sex Type	Population		Sample	
	N	%	N	%
Young[1] Male	326	14.0	19	10.2
Middle-Aged[2] Male	455	19.5	40	21.5
Older[3] Male	377	16.2	24	12.9
Total Male	1,158	49.6	83	[illegible]
Young Female	306	13.1	29	15.6
Middle-Aged Female	471	20.2	50	26.9
Older Female	398	17.0	24	[illegible]
Total Female	1,175	50.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Young Subjects	632	27.1	48	[illegible]
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	926	39.7	90	[illegible]
Total Older Subjects	775	33.2	48	[illegible]
TOTAL	2,333	100.0	[illegible]	[illegible]

1. Young: for Population = 20-34; for Sample = 18-35
2. Middle-Aged: for Population = 35-54; for Sample = 36-55
3. Older: for Population = 55 and older; for Sample = 56 and over

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1, Alberta, 1966.

It is clear that the sampling procedure failed to locate males whom the census data show were in the area at the time, despite a sampling routine designed to equalize the proportion of males and females.

There appear to be two reasons for these discrepancies between sample and population. The first is that the area has a high proportion of unattached males. This group tends to be more physically mobile, and more frequently housed in ways that survey procedures repeatedly find difficult to sample adequately, that is, housed in hotels, motels, converted garages, rented rooms, etc. Thus, some under-representation due to extreme difficulty in contacting a certain proportion of young, unattached males, is to be expected. However, this fails to account for the under-representation of older men, most of whom are not in this difficult-to-interview category although they are more difficult than women because they are away from home more of the time. Here we must conclude that some interviewers were not as diligent as they were instructed to be about making appointments and calling back when a desired male interviewee would be home.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedures involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the educational and occupational characteristics of residents of the Coaldale area, as reported in the 1961 census - the most recent statistics available at the time of the survey. Unfortunately, the categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to classify these variables do not conform with those used for social class stratification in the present study.

It was possible, however, to group both the census and the sample data on occupation of the labour force into three broad categories:

census data [illegible]

designed to equalize the proportion [illegible]

There appear to be two reasons [illegible]

sample and population. The first is that [illegible]

males. This group tends to be more [illegible]

[illegible] ily housed in ways that survey procedures [illegible]

to sample adequately, that is, housed [illegible]

rented rooms, etc. Thus, some under- [illegible]

[illegible] ty in contacting a certain proportion [illegible]

be expected. However, this fails to account [illegible]

[illegible] on of older men, most of whom are [illegible]

although they are more difficult than [illegible]

more of the time. Here [illegible] must conclude that [illegible]

as diligent as they were instructed to be about [illegible]

back when a desired male interviewee would [illegible]

The second approach to the assessment [illegible]

[illegible] involves an assessment of the [illegible]

from the perspective of [illegible]

[illegible] residents of the Cambridge area as reported in the [illegible]

statistics available at the time of the survey [illegible] managerial and professional; clerical, sales and other white collar; and other employment which includes our categories of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled manual employment. The census does make use of managerial, professional, clerical and sales categories. However, it has two categories, service and recreation, and transportation and communication, which clearly include both professional and manual workers. In making the present comparison, we assumed that one-third of male workers in these industries would be professionals, and they were so classified, while the remainder were classified as manual workers. Using these procedures, the proportions of labour force members found in each of the three employment categories of the population of the Coaldale area and for the study sample, are shown in Table II - 2.

Table II - 2

Labour Forces For Total Population Of Coaldale Study Area, Age 15 And Over, 1961, and for Study Sample, 1968.

Population	Occupation						
	Managerial & Professional		Lesser White Collar Workers		Manual Workers		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total Population	224	13.2	129	7.6	1,347	79.2	1,700*
Study Sample	14	16.9	3	3.6	66	79.5	83
Discrepancy: Sample is		+3.7		-4.0		+0.3	

* Does not include Occupation Not Stated.

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 13, Alberta, 1961.

The high proportion of people in the upper occupational stratum may be explained by the structure of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' classification. The category denoted as "managerial" forces the inclusion nskilled manual employment. The [illegible]

rofessional, clerical and sales [illegible]

and recreation, and [illegible]

both professional and [illegible]

ion, we assumed that [illegible]

rofessional [illegible]

led as manual workers. [illegible]

force members found in each [illegible]

pletion of the [illegible]

11 - 2.

in the upper stratum of a large number of small business owners and related people who would usually occupy the middle stratum.

The data in Table II - 2 show that the distributions by occupation of the total population and of the study sample were quite similar, with a somewhat greater proportion of the sample's labour force in the upper occupational category and a lesser proportion in the middle category than was true for the total labour force of the area.

It was also possible to group the educational levels used in the 1961 census in such a way as to make them roughly comparable with the levels used in this study. To do this, three or four years of secondary schooling was equated with 12 years of education for the sample, one or two years of secondary with 10 or 11 years, and elementary (1 to 4 and 5 or more), kindergarten and "none" roughly with 9 or fewer years of schooling. Five years of secondary schooling was included with the various partial and complete university education categories classified as "university education" for the study. Table II - 3 shows the distribution by education of the total Coaldale area population and the study sample.

Table II - 3

Education Of The Total Population[1] of The Coaldale Study Area Not Attending School, 1961, And Of The Study Sample, 1968.

Population	Education								
	Less than 10 years		10 - 11 years		12 years		University		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total Population	1,915	66.4	426	14.8	389	13.5	154	5.3	2,884
Study Sample	95	52.2	33	18.1	37	20.3	17	9.3	182
Discrepancy: Sample is		-14.2		+ 3.3		+ 6.8		+ 4.0	

1 Coaldale population (3,480) less population aged 0 - 4 years (596) - this also subtracted from "less than 10 years" category (2,511)

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out Nos. 7 and 1, Alberta, 1961.

The data show that the distributions by education of the total population and the study sample for Coaldale differed greatly for the lowest educational level and a fair amount for the other levels, especially for the 12 years of schooling category.

From the findings of these two comparisons of the total population and the study sample, it may be inferred that, although the interviewers may have been insufficiently zealous in their attempts to contact male members of the households in the sample, and although the sample was better educated than the population of the area, the sample was in any case quite representative of the population of the area in terms of level of occupation. Thus, the sampling inadequacies appear to relate more to the age-sex and the educational characteristics of the respondents than to the occupational characteristics.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the age and sex characteristics of its members. A frequency distribution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the six age-sex type groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then be designated. This would have tended to reduce the temptation of interviewers to make inappropriate substitutions when the type of respondent they should interview was difficult to contact, but it would certainly not have eliminated the problem because it would not have made these difficult-to-contact subjects any easier to reach. In any case, this is a time consuming procedure which increases the cost of the study, and it was decided not to use it in the present research.

D. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and to establish whether or not there was a member of the desired sex for that household resident there. If an adult of that sex was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If an adult household member of the desired sex was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion the interview provided. Rapport as reported on an interviewer's evaluation, in most interview situations, was quite satisfactory.

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were co-operative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of a good rapport in the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents were skeptical of the interviewer's intentions; some thought the interviewer was a salesman or a representative from the Welfare Department. Other respondents remained hostile for what they perceived as political reasons. In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

E. Analysis Of The Data

Following the completion of each interview, the schedule was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who had completed it to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and to check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then sent to Edmonton, where they were independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of the IBM 360 computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationship between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in the report.

Independent And Dependent Variables

Eight independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining different recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population. These basic variables were:

1. Sex of respondent
2. Age of respondent
3. Marital status of respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Generation of respondent
6. Educational level of respondent
7. Income of respondent
8. Occupation of respondent

Degree of anomie was also used as an independent variable for the chapter on social involvements. It is discussed at length in the body of the report where it first appears, so that at this juncture, only a brief explanation will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and

of estrangement from the standard patterns of behavior within a social context.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report were considered for purposes of analysis, as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities, preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward work and recreation in general.

Organization Of This Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationship to each of the eight independent variables examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant (at the 5% level) they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurrence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general section of dependent variables are discussed can be discerned from the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter III and proceeding through Chapter IX.

CHAPTER III

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

An understanding of the amount of time a population has to pursue non-work activities is of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure activities in order to decide how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. Accordingly, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the population in the Coaldale community and will go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics that guide their actions.

A. Regular And Overtime Work

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment, for most of the men and some of the women, and the number of hours spent in housework. This section will deal first with the number of hours spent in housework by the women, and second, with the hours committed to remunerative employment by men and working women.

1. Time Spent in Housework

Female respondents were asked the question: "About how many hours a day would you say you spend in housework?" Just 6 (5.1%) of the 104 women who were interviewed failed to answer this question. Reported hours spent in housework are shown in Table III - 1.

Table III - 1

Hours Per Day In Housework

Number Of Hours	Number	Percent
No Response	6	5.8
One to four	29	27.9
Five to eight	54	51.9
Nine to twelve	15	14.4
TOTAL	104	100.0

The data indicate that the large majority of women (79.8%) spent an eight hour day or less in housework. Only 14.4% spent more than eight hours.

Hours per day spent in housework was not found to be significantly related to any of the eight independent variables (sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation and age) used in this study.

2. Gainful Employment

All respondents were asked how many hours they spent per week on remunerative work. They were asked to report separately for summer and winter to determine whether there were seasonal differences. In addition to the 98 females who reported being housewives, 35 males (40.7% of all men) failed to answer the question. This figure was identical for summer and winter and can largely be attributed to some of the farm respondents reporting working unspecified hours. Most of the remaining respondents - 51 males and 6 females - reported working more than 40 hours per week in summer (59.6%), but less than 40 hours per week in winter (54.4%).

There were no statistically significant relationships between the number of hours worked per week and any of the independent variables.

B. Tiredness

In order to determine how exhausted, or how "eager to go" respondents were at the end of an average work day, they were asked: "At the end of the work day, how tired are you?" Of the total sample, 19 (10.0%) did not answer the question. In addition, 13 (6.8%) indicated that the question was not applicable to their present situation for reasons such as they were not employed, or they suffered from ill health. The remaining respondents were broken into a three-fold classification as follows: "completely exhausted" - 18 (9.5%), "tired, but able to work around the house"- 106 (55.8%); and "hardly tired at all" - 34 (17.9%).

Reported tiredness differed significantly with marital status and education. The relationship of reported tiredness with marital status is given in Table III - 2.

Table III - 2

Reported Tiredness By Marital Status Of Respondent

	Degree Of Tiredness						
Marital Status	Completely Exhausted		Tired, but able to get around		Hardly Tired At All		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	16	10.8	99	66.9	33	22.3	[illegible]
Single or Widowed	2	9.1	7	31.8	13	59.1	22
TOTAL	18	10.6	106	62.3	46	27.0	170

(P < .001)

The data show that only about one-tenth of the married and single or widowed respondents said they were completely exhausted at the end of the day. However, 66.9% of the married respondents reported that they were "tired, but still able to get around", whereas only 31.8% of the single or widowed respondents did so. In turn, only 22.3% of the married respondents reported "hardly tired at all", but 59.1% of the single or widowed respondents did so.

Table III - 3 shows a positive relationship exists between reported tiredness and education.

Table III - 3

Reported Tiredness By Education Of The Respondent

Education	Degree Of Tiredness						
	Completely Exhausted		Tired, but able to get around		Hardly Tired At All		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
One to six years	7	25.9	14	51.9	6	22.2	27
Seven to nine years	5	8.9	38	67.9	13	23.2	56
Ten to eleven years	2	6.7	22	73.3	6	20.0	[illegible]
Twelve years, some college or degree	2	3.8	30	56.6	21	39.6	[illegible]
TOTAL	16	9.6	104	62.7	46	27.7	[illegible]

(P< .02)

The pattern of responses obtained indicates that as amount of education increased, reported degree of tiredness decreased. Only 22.2% of those having six or less years of education reported being "hardly tired at all", but 39.6% of those with twelve or more years of education gave this response.

C. Attitudes Towards Work And Leisure

To determine attitudes of respondents towards work and leisure, a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered and a direct question about whether the respondent obtained greater satisfaction from his work or from the activities he pursued when he was not working, was asked.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: in essence the idea that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent: if there is a wide-spread endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, the type of non-remunerative activities which will be desired will be of quite a different nature than if the endorsement is relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorse the Protestant Ethic would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours, and the activities that they would pursue in those hours would be of a "productive" rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?"; "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers: very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly. Ratings of these responses to each question varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Prostestant Ethic.

Of the total sample, 162 persons (85%) responded to these questions. The distribution of their responses is given in Table III - 4.

Table III - 4

Endorsement Of Protestant Ethic

Score	Number	Percent
3	6	3.7
4 - 5	13	8.0
6 - 7	20	12.3
8 - 9	68	42.0
10 - 11	19	11.7
12 - 13	31	19.1
14 - 15	3	1.9
16 - 18	2	1.2
TOTAL	162	99.9

Table III - 4 reveals a distribution that is skewed towards higher Protestant Ethic scores: 39 (24.0%) scored below the median score while 55 (33.9%) scored above it.

Cross-tabulation of Protestant Ethic Scores with all independent variables revealed that a significant relationship only existed for income. This relationship is shown in Table III - 5.

Table III - 5

Protestant Ethic Scores By Income Of Respondent

Income	Low (3 - 7)		Medial (8 - 9)		High (10 - 18)		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3000.00	7	23.3	16	53.3	7	23.3	30
$3000.00 - $5499.99	5	10.6	23	48.9	19	40.4	47
$5500.00 - $7999.99	10	38.5	8	30.8	8	30.8	26
$8000.00 or more	10	40.0	8	32.0	7	28.0	25
TOTAL	32	25.0	55	43.0	41	32.0	128

(P < .04)

The data indicate that as income increased, the proportion of respondents scoring low on the Protestant Ethic Scale increased from 23.3% for those who earned under $3000.00 to about 40.0% for those who earned $5500.00 or more. However, a similar but smaller increase is evident in the proportion scoring high on Protestant Ethic. Respondents who earned $5499.99 or less were most likely to score in the medial range (about 50% did so).

As a related index of the value respondents placed on work and leisure, the question was asked: "Would you say you get more satisfaction from work, or from the things you do when you are not working?" The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table III - 6.

Table III - 6

More Satisfaction From Work Or Leisure?

Response	Number	Percent
No Response	25	13.2
More from work	111	58.4
More from leisure	30	15.8
Some from both	24	12.6
TOTAL	190	100.0

The results of this question appear to be slightly inconsistent with those obtained in response to the Protestant Ethic Scale. In Table III - 6 it is evident that over three times as many respondents named work as more satisfying as named leisure. Cross-tabulation of these responses with Protestant Ethic score did not produce a significant relationship - that is, the relationship between the two variables was a random one. The most obvious interpretation of these findings would be that the leisure activities currently engaged in were not as satisfying as they might be, for respondents who gave a relatively low endorsement of Protestant Ethic.

Cross-tabulation of the responses to the question asking about the source of personal satisfaction, with the independent variables used in the study, yielded a significant relationship only with occupation. Table III - 7 shows the relationship.

Table III - 7

Source Of Satisfaction By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Source Of Satisfaction From Work N	From Work %	From Leisure N	From Leisure %	From Both N	From Both %	Total
Farmers	24	72.7	4	12.1	5	15.2	33
Hollingshead 1 - 4	8	50.0	3	18.8	5	31.3	16
Hollingshead 5 & 6	10	55.6	6	33.3	2	11.1	18
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	9	45.0	7	35.0	4	20.0	20
Housewives	57	77.0	9	12.2	8	10.8	74
TOTAL	108	67.1	29	18.0	24	14.9	161

($P < .05$)

The pattern of responses indicates that there is a positive relationship between satisfaction from work and occupation; the proportion of respondents who indicated that work was the primary source of satisfaction was greatest for those in Hollingshead 1 to 4 including Farmers, (65.3%) and decreased steadily to 45.0% for those in Hollingshead 7 and not-working.

A copy of the Hollingshead Index of Social Positions appears in Appendix G.

CHAPTER III

SUMMARY

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK

This chapter presented information on work involvement and preferences.

Work involvement was defined in terms of two schedules: time spent working and fatigue resulting from work. The index used for the first schedule consisted of the number of hours worked per week as reported by the respondent. For women in the home, the index was the number of hours reported spent in housework.

The index for the second schedule of work involvement was the rating of each respondent of how tired he or she was at the end of the average working day.

Preferences were considered in terms of attitudes toward work. The indices used were the Protestant Ethic Scale - a scale which measures the extent to which a respondent endorses an attitude placing an emphasis on the inherent value of work - and a question which required the respondent to indicate whether work or leisure activities were more satisfying.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices were the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation and level of education.

No significant relationships were found to exist between work involvement, as measured by recorded hours of work per week, and any of the independent variables. This was the case even when differentiation was made between hours of work in summer and winter. However, this differentiation did reveal that a majority of people reported working longer

hours in summer than in winter.

No significant relationships were discovered between the "tiredness" index of work involvement and the independent variables: sex, ethnicity, age, generation, income, or occupation.

Reported tiredness was found to be significantly related with marital status: single or widowed respondents said that they were less tired at the end of a day's work than did married respondents.

The social class indicator, education, was found to be positively related with degree of tiredness. Respondents with less than six years of education had the highest proportion reporting complete exhaustion.

In general, the data incicated that the large majority of the respondents felt that they were capable of doing at least light work after a normal work day.

Protestant Ethic scores were found to be significantly related to respondents' incomes. The largest proportion of respondents was found in the "medial" category of scores while the lowest proportion was found in the "low" category. The distribution of proportions within the "medial" categories indicated an inverse relationship exists between income and Protestant Ethic. The higher the income, the less respondents tended to endorse the Protestant Ethic.

Protestant Ethic scores were not found to be related with the "satisfaction" index of preference. However, over three times as many respondents reported work as more satisfying as reported leisure.

Satisfaction was found to be significantly related with respondent's occupation. Those in Hollingshead 1 to 4 tended to report work as the dominant source of satisfaction.

In summary, moderate working hours were found to be characteristic of residents of Coaldale. A medial degree of tiredness was found to be characteristic of married respondents and respondents of little formal education. Respondents who reported medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic may be characterized as having moderate incomes while those who reported getting satisfaction from work typically ranked high on occupation.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

Adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents of any area requires a knowledge of how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present the information available for this type of involvement among sample members. Number of involvements, intensity of involvements (proportion of meetings attended), and the extent of involvement (total hours per month that were currently being spent) are the initial indices to be discussed. Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has again been made between summer and winter organizational activities. A prognosis for future involvement and a brief summary concludes the first part of the chapter.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a very common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation and then the intensity of involvement (attendance) and extent of involvement (hours per month) are outlined. Again, distinction is made between summer and winter. This section will also conclude with a statement of planned future involvement for Coaldale residents as they see it, and a brief summary.

A. Formal Organizations

Each person interviewed was asked to name the organizations and clubs to which he/she belonged, and was then asked a series of questions about each. These questions asked whether the respondent held any offices

or performed any regular duties, how many meetings there were per month, the number of meetings attended per month, the number of hours spent in club activities per month, and whether the respondent expected to be more or less active in the future.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

The organizations and clubs named by each respondent were counted. Table IV - 1 gives the distribution of these responses.

Table IV - 1

Number Of Organizational And Club Memberships

Number Of Organizations Or Clubs	Number	Percent
None	7	3.7
One	84	44.7
Two	50	26.6
Three or more	47	25.0
TOTAL	188	100.0

The data show that most respondents belonged to 1 or 2 organizations.

Respondents of differing ethnic origins belonged to significantly different numbers of organizations. See Table IV - 2.

Table IV - 2

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	Number Of Organizational Memberships						
	One		Two		Three to Eight		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada, United States	34	34.3	29	29.3	36	36.4	99
Europe, Scandinavia, British Isles	18	66.7	5	18.5	4	14.8	27
Slavic	32	59.3	16	29.6	6	11.1	54
TOTAL	84	46.7	50	27.8	46	25.6	180

(P < .001)

The largest number of organizational memberships was reported by Canadian and American respondents; 36.4% said that they belonged to three or more organizations. European, Scandinavian and British respondents reported the second largest number of organizations: fourteen point eight percent said they held three or more memberships. Slavic respondents reported fewest memberships: 11.1% claimed to belong to three or more organizations.

Number of organizational memberships was also significantly related to the generation of the respondent as is shown in Table IV - 3.

Table IV - 3

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	Number Of Organizational Memberships						
	One		Two		Three to Eight		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	49	61.3	21	26.2	10	12.5	80
Second	28	40.6	20	29.0	21	30.4	69
Third or more	7	22.6	9	29.0	15	48.4	31
TOTAL	84	46.7	50	27.8	46	25.6	180

($P < .0004$)

First generation respondents reported the fewest number of memberships: only 12.5% said they belonged to three or more organizations. This proportion increased steadily with generation: 48.4% of the third or more generation respondents reported having three or more organizational memberships.

Organizational memberships also differed with respondents' education. The pattern of responses is given in Table IV - 4.

Table IV - 4

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Education Of Respondent

Education	Number Of Organizational Memberships						
	One		Two		Three to Eight		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	18	54.5	11	33.3	4	12.1	33
7 to 9 years	30	52.6	16	28.1	11	19.3	57
10 to 11 years	11	36.7	4	13.3	15	50.0	30
12 years, some college or degree	19	35.2	19	35.2	16	29.6	54
TOTAL	78	44.8	50	28.7	46	26.4	174

(P < .01)

It is evident that number of memberships increased with education: of those reporting 10 to 11 years of education, 50.0% said they belonged to three or more organizations while only 12.1% of those with 6 or fewer years of education did so. However, those with more than twelve years of education tended to report fewer memberships: 29.6% of this group said they belonged to three or more organizations.

Occupation was the fourth independent variable found to be significantly related to organizational membership: see Table IV - 5.

Table IV - 5

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Number Of Organizational Memberships						
	One		Two		Three to Eight		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	12	37.5	7	21.9	13	40.6	32
Hollingshead 1 to 4	5	31.3	5	31.3	6	37.5	16
Hollingshead 5 & 6	7	38.9	5	27.8	6	33.3	18
Hollingshead 7 and not-working	22	75.9	5	17.2	2	6.9	29
Housewives	36	45.0	27	33.7	17	21.2	80
TOTAL	82	46.9	49	28.0	44	25.1	175

(P < .02)

A direct relationship between occupational status and number of organizational memberships is indicated. Among those respondents included in Hollingshead categories 1 to 4 (farmers are included in this group), 39.6% reported belonging to three or more organizations. Smaller proportions reported this many memberships as one goes down the occupational scale: 33.3% in Hollingshead 5 and 6 and 6.9% in Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working said they belonged to three or more organizations.

Number of memberships was not related to respondent's sex, marital status, age or income.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

Respondents were asked to report both the number of regular meetings per month for each organization to which they belonged and the

number of these meetings they attended. The proportion of meetings attended was calculated from the answers given to these questions.

As reported earlier, 7 (3.7%) respondents said that they belonged to no organizations. An additional 89 (46.8%) respondents failed to answer this question. The seasonal attendance patterns of the remaining 94 (49.5%) respondents is outlined below.

(a) Summer

The number of meetings respondents attended in summer is given in Table IV - 6.

Table IV - 6

Meetings Attended In Summer By Organizational Members

Meetings Attended	Number	Percent
Every Meeting	55	58.5
About Half	6	6.4
None	14	14.9
Organization does not meet in summer	19	20.2
TOTAL	94	100.0

Over half of the respondents (58.5%) reported attending every meeting of the organizations to which they belonged. On the other hand, the remaining respondents tended to attend none of the meetings (14.9%), or belonged to organizations which did not meet in summer (20.2%).

There was a significant relationship between sex and the proportion of meetings that the respondent attended during the summer. The data are shown in Table IV - 7.

Table IV - 7

Proportion Of Meetings Attended In Summer By Sex Of Respondent

Sex	Proportion Of Meetings Attended				
	Every Meeting (or has no meeting)		Less than 50% of Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Male	28	65.1	15	34.9	43
Female	46	90.2	5	9.8	51
TOTAL	74	78.7	20	21.3	94

(P < .003)

Women were clearly inclined to attend more of the meetings of the organizations to which they belonged: 90.2% reported attending every meeting.

None of the other independent variables were found to be related to the attendance of summer meetings.

(b) Winter

Respondents[7] reported attendance of winter meetings is given in Table IV - 8.

Table IV - 8

Meetings Attended In Winter By Organizational Members

Meetings Attended	Number	Percent
Every meeting	68	72.3
About half	5	5.3
None	15	16.0
Organization does not meet in winter	6	6.4
TOTAL	94	100.0

Nearly three-quarters of the organizational members (72.3%) reported attending every meeting held during the winter. Almost the same proportion of the members (16.0%) reported non-attendance for winter meetings as did so for summer meetings. Again, there were few sporadic attenders: only 5.3% said they attended about half of the meetings.

As in summer, the only significant differences in the proportion of respondents attending or not attending their organization's meetings occurred with respect to sex: see Table IV - 9.

Table IV - 9

Proportion Of Meetings Attended In Winter By Sex Of Respondent

Sex	Proportion Of Meetings Attended				
	Every Meeting (or has no meetings)		Less than 50% of Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Male	28	65.1	15	34.9	43
Female	46	90.2	5	9.8	51
TOTAL	74	78.7	20	21.3	94

(P < .003)

Once again, it is clear that most women (90.2%) tended to be regular attenders at every organizational meeting.

3. Hours Per Month Spent In Meetings Of Organizations

Besides the 7 (3.7%) respondents who reported no organizational memberships, an additional 96 (50.5%) were unable or unwilling to indicate how many hours they spent each month in summer in organizational activities and 97 (51.1%) did not give this information for winter.

(a) Summer

The 87 respondents for whom information was available reported time spent in organizational activities as shown in Table IV - 10.

Table IV - 10

Hours Per Month In Organizational Activities In Summer

Hours Per Month	Number	Percent
None	12	13.8
5 or less	24	27.6
6 to 9	24	27.6
10 to 17	13	14.9
18 & over	2	2.3
Organization required no time in summer	12	13.8
TOTAL	87	100.0

A substantial proportion of the sample spent no time in organizational activities: 13.8% belonged to organizations requiring no time in summer and 13.8% simply gave no time to organizational affairs. Almost half of the respondents reported having some time investment: 27.6% said they spent fewer than five hours and 27.6% said they spent from six to nine hours per month.

A significant relationship was found to exist between the sex of the respondent and the number of hours spent in organizational activities each month during the summer: see Table IV - 11.

Table IV - 11

Hours Per Month In Organizational Activities In Summer By Sex Of Respondent

Sex	Hours Per Month Two to Five		Six to Nine		Ten or More		Organization Requires No Time		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	4	10.5	11	28.9	9	23.7	14	36.8	38
Female	19	39.6	13	27.1	6	12.5	10	20.8	48
TOTAL	23	26.7	24	27.9	15	17.4	24	27.9	86

(P < .02)

The data show that men reported spending considerably more time in organizational activities in summer than did women. Close to one-quarter of the males (23.7%) reported spending ten or more hours per month in these activities while only 12.5% of the females did so. Women, however, were more likely to spend at least some time in organizational activities than were men: 20.8% reported belonging to organizations requiring no time in summer, whereas 36.8% of the men said their organizations made no demands on them during the summer.

Respondent's level of education was also found to be related to the number of hours spent in organizational activities. The data are given in Table IV - 12.

Table IV -12

Hours Per Month In Organizational Activities In Summer By Education Of Respondent

Hours Per Month

Education	Two to Five		Six to Nine		Ten Or More		Organization Requires No Time		T
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
One to six years	4	30.8	7	53.8	0	0.0	2	15.4	
Seven to nine years	12	46.2	4	15.4	2	7.7	8	30.8	
Ten to eleven years	3	15.8	5	26.3	7	36.8	4	21.1	
Twelve years, some college or degree	5	17.2	8	27.6	6	20.7	10	34.5	
TOTAL	24	27.6	24	27.6	15	17.2	24	27.6	

$(P < .02)$

The data show that a large proportion of the respondents with twelve or more years of education (34.5%) reported that the organizations to which they belonged required no time in the summer. Of those with ten or eleven years, 21.1% reported this compared to 30.8% of those with seven to nine years of schooling. Only 15.4% of those with six years or less said no time was required of them in summer.

A significant relationship was found between occupation and number of hours per month spent in organizational activities: see Table IV - 13.

Two to Five   Six to Nine   Ten or More

	N	%	N
	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	5
5	17.[illegible]	6	[illegible]
24	27.9	24	[illegible]

The data show that a larger group [illegible] 8 years of education (30.5%) reported that [illegible] lized no time in the summer [illegible] compared to 20.0% of those with more [illegible] those with 6 years or less [illegible]

Table IV - 13

Hours Per Month In Organizational Activities In Summer By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Hours Per Month								Total
	Two to Five		Six to Nine		Ten or More		Organization Requires No Time		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	2	11.1	3	16.7	5	27.8	8	44.4	18
Hollingshead 1 to 4	0	0.0	4	36.4	3	27.3	4	36.4	11
Hollingshead 5 & 6	1	9.1	3	27.3	3	27.3	4	36.4	11
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	2	3.3	4	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Housewives	17	3.6	10	25.6	4	10.3	8	20.5	39
TOTAL	22	25.9	24	28.2	15	17.6	24	28.2	85

(P < .02)

A substantial proportion of subjects in all occupational categories, except those in Hollingshead 7 and who were not working, reported belonging to organizations requiring no time in summer. However, this latter group had the largest proportion (66.7%) reporting spending six to nine hours per month in organizational affairs.

The apparent discrepancy between the relationships of education and occupation to the first and third indices of involvement can probably be attributed to the inclusion of farmers in the Hollingshead 1 to 4 occupational category. Traditionally, farmers have been characterized by a medial amount of education, yet, it is generally within their means and/or in their interest to belong to several organizations, particularly to those related to farming. The extent of their participation, however, is necessarily seasonal.

(b) Winter

The responses of the 86 individuals who indicated the number of hours spent per month in organizational activities in winter were distributed as shown in Table IV - 14.

Table IV - 14.

Hours Per Month In Organizational Activities In Winter

Hours Per Month	Number	Percent
None	8	9.3
5 or less	26	30.2
6 to 9	28	32.6
10 to 17	14	16.3
18 & over	8	9.3
Organization required no time in winter	2	2.3
TOTAL	86	100.0

Only a small proportion of the sample spent no time in organizational activities: 2.3% belonged to organizations requiring no time in winter and 9.3% simply gave no time to organizational affairs. A substantial proportion had a heavy time investment. Sixteen point three percent reported spending ten to seventeen hours while 9.3% reported spending over eighteen hours per month.

Hours spent per month in organizational activities were not found to be significantly related to any of the independent variables for the winter season.

4. Offices Or Regular Duties

In order to further characterize the nature of organizational involvement, respondents were asked to report on the offices they held or the regular duties they performed in each organization of which they were a member. Slightly more than half of the sample (56.3%) failed to answer this question. The responses for the 83 respondents who provided answers are given in Table IV - 15.

Table IV - 15

Proportion Of Organizations In Which Respondent Holds Office

Proportion	Number	Percent
100%	19	22.9
60 to 99%	5	6.0
40 to 59%	17	20.5
1 to 39%	4	4.8
Holds no offices or performs no duties	38	45.8
TOTAL	83	100.0

Close to half of those who responded to the question reported holding no office or performing any regular duty. However, 22.9% reported that they held some official position in all of the organizations to which they belonged.

No significant differences were found in the proportion of organizations in which a respondent held an official position and the independent variables used in this study.

5. More Or Less Activity In Future

To determine future demands that might be made on respondents' time, and to determine how active formal organizations would be in comparison to their present level of activity, the question "Do you expect to be more or less active in the organization in future?" was asked with respect to each formal organization of which the respondent was a member. The question was not applicable to the 7 (3.7%) respondents who reported no organizational memberships. An additional 98 individuals, 51.6% of the sample, did not feel able to say what their future involvements might be. Of the 85 (44.7%) who did answer the question, 26 (30.6%) said they expected greater involvement while 47 (55.3%) said they expected no change in involvement. Only 12 (14.1%) said that they expected their involvement to lessen.

Expected level of future involvement in formal organizations did not differ with respect to any of the independent variables.

6. Percentage Of Organizations Belonged To Which Are Church Affiliated

Because a substantial number of formal organizations are church sponsored, respondents were asked to report the percentage of organizations to which they belonged which were church affiliated. The pattern of responses is given in Table IV - 16.

Table IV - 16

Percentage Of Organizations Belonged To Which Are Church Affiliated

Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
100%	100	53.2
61 to 99%	8	4.3
31 to 60%	60	31.9
1 to 30%	6	3.2
0	14	7.5
TOTAL	188	100.1

It is clear that a majority of the sample belonged to church affiliated organizations. Half of the respondents (53.2%) belonged solely to church sponsored groups while only 7.5% belonged to groups having no church affiliation.

The proportion of church affiliated organizations to which individuals belonged differed significantly with respondent's ethnicity: see Table IV - 17.

Table IV - 17

Per Cent Of Church-Affiliated Organizations By Ethnicity Of Respondent

	Percentage Church Affiliated								
Ethnicity	None		1% to 45%		46% to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada, U.S.	10	9.4	24	22.6	29	27.4	43	40.6	106
Europe, Scandinavia, British Isles	3	11.1	2	7.4	5	18.5	17	63.0	27
Slavic	1	1.8	3	5.5	11	20.0	40	72.7	55
TOTAL	14	7.4	29	15.4	45	23.9	100	53.2	188

Respondents of Slavic origin evidenced a strong tendency to belong solely to church affiliated organizations: 72.7% reported that they belonged only to such organizations. In comparison, 63.0% of the Western European respondents said that all the organizations they belonged to were church affiliated while 40.6% of the Canadian and American respondents made this claim.

Generation of respondent was found to be negatively related with membership in a church-affiliated group. The data are given in Table IV - 18.

Table IV - 18

Per Cent Of Church-Affiliated Organizations By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	Per Cent Church-Affiliated								
	None		1% to 45%		46% to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	4	4.9	5	6.2	16	19.8	56	69.1	81
Second	4	5.6	13	18.1	20	27.8	35	48.6	72
Third or more	6	17.1	11	31.4	9	25.7	9	25.7	35
TOTAL	14	7.4	29	15.4	45	23.9	100	53.2	188

(P < .0002)

The data clearly indicate that as generation increased, the proportion of respondents belonging exclusively to church-affiliated organizations decreased considerably. While 69.1% of the first generation respondents reported that all of the organizations of which they were members were church affiliated, only 48.6% of the second generation respondents did so. Of the respondents who were third generation or more, a quarter (25.7%) said their only memberships were in church groups.

A negative relationship was also found with respect to education: see Table IV - 19.

Table IV - 19

Percentage Of Church-Affiliated Organizations By Education Of Respondent

Education	Percentage Church - Affiliated								Total
	None		1% to 45%		46% to 99%		100%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	1	2.9	1	2.9	8	23.5	24	70.6	34
7 to 9 years	6	9.8	7	11.5	12	19.7	36	59.0	61
10 to 11 years	5	15.2	13	39.4	3	9.1	12	36.4	33
12 years, some college, degree	2	3.7	8	14.8	22	40.7	22	40.7	54
TOTAL	14	7.7	29	15.9	45	24.7	94	51.6	182

(P < .001)

As years of schooling increased, the data show that respondents tended to join other organizations in addition to those which were connected with the church. Three-quarters of the respondents with six or fewer years of education reported that 100% of the groups to which they belonged were church affiliated. However, 100% membership in church-connected groups was reported by only 40.7% of the respondents with twelve or more years of education. But, of this latter group, only 3.7% reported belonging to no church-affiliated group.

A similar relationship was discovered to exist for occupation and membership in church-affiliated organizations: see Table IV - 20.

Table IV - 20

Percentage Of Church-Affiliated Organizations

By Occupation Of Respondent

	Percentage Church-Affiliated								
Occupation	None		1% to 45%		46% to 99%		100%		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	4	12.1	10	30.3	6	18.2	13	39.4	33
Hollingshead 1 to 4	2	11.8	2	11.8	8	47.1	5	29.4	17
Hollingshead 5 & 6	1	5.6	5	27.8	4	22.2	8	44.4	18
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	3	9.7	1	3.2	5	16.1	22	71.0	31
Housewives	4	4.8	10	11.9	21	25.0	49	58.3	84
TOTAL	14	7.7	28	15.3	44	24.0	97	53.0	183

($P < .02$)

The data indicate that the higher the occupational ranking of the respondent, the greater his tendency to belong to other than church-affiliated groups. Again, however, the proportion reporting that none of the organizations to which they belonged were church affiliated, was relatively low and roughly similar for all occupational categories.

Summary - Section A

Organizational Involvements

Examination of the Coaldale sample yielded the following results with respect to patterns of involvement in formal organizations.

1. Most of the sample (71.3%) belonged to one or two organizations. Respondents born in Canada and the United States tended to have the most organizational memberships and number of memberships tended to increase with res-

pondent's generation. There was a curvilinear relationship between education and number of organizations such that people with ten or eleven years of schooling belonged to more organizations than those with more or less education. But, number of organizations was directly related to occupation.

2. Over one-half of the sample (58.5%) in summer and nearly three-quarters (72.3%) in winter attended all meetings. Roughly 20% in summer, but only 6.4% in winter, said no meetings were scheduled in that season. Regardless of the season, most females attended all meetings.

3. In both summer and winter, the most frequently mentioned amount of time spent in organizations was six to nine hours per month. In summer, 13.8% of the sample reported spending no time while 9.3% did so in winter. Men reported spending more time in organizational activities in summer than women even though a greater proportion of men than women said no time was required. This relation did not apply during winter. For summer only, there was a curvilinear relationship between education and time spent in organizations, with more people in the medial category - 10 or 11 years of school - spending 10 or more hours per month, and a slight inverse relationship between occupation and time in organizational affairs.

4. Almost half of the sample (45.8%) reported holding no official office or performing any regular duties in any of the organizations to which they belonged. Nearly one-quarter (22.9%) reported holding such positions in all of the organizations of which they were members.

5. Better than half of the sample (55.3%) expected to maintain their present level of activity in the future.

6. Only 7.5% of the sample belonged to no church-affiliated organizations while 53.2% belonged exclusively to church groups. Slavic respondents were most likely to belong only to a church group. An inverse relationship existed between generation, education and occupation and the proportion of church-affiliated organizations belonged to.

B. Church Involvements

In order to get a more detailed profile of the religious involvements of the residents of Coaldale, a series of six questions regarding church-centered activities was asked. The questions included church affiliation, frequency of attendance, regular offices held or duties performed, hours per month spent in church affairs (again with distinction being made between summer and winter), and expected future involvement.

1. Church Affiliation

The first question about church activities asked: "Are you a member of a church or do you attend church?" If the response was positive, this question was followed by another: "What church do you belong to or attend?" The distribution of responses is given in Table IV - 21.

Table IV - 21

Church Affiliation

Church	Number	Percent
Roman Catholic	35	18.4
United, Methodist, Presbyterian	34	17.9
Anglican	3	1.6
Lutheran	12	6.3
Baptist or Mennonite	65	34.2
Protestant Sects	7	3.7
Latter Day Saints or Seventh Day Adventist	5	2.6
Ukrainian or Greek Orthodox	1	0.5
No Affiliation	15	7.9
No Response	13	6.8
TOTAL	190	99.9

Protestant denominations (United, Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Lutheran, Baptist or Mennonite) accounted for nearly two-thirds (60.0%) of the respondents. The largest single religious group was the Mennonite denomination. Church affiliation was significantly related to ethnicity: see Table IV - 22.

Table IV - 22

Church Affiliation By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	Church Affiliation								Tota
	Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox		United, Anglican, Lutheran		Mennonite, Protestant, Sects; LDS; SDA		None		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada, U.S.	23	23.2	31	31.3	34	34.3	11	11.1	99
Europe, Scandinavia; British Isles	5	21.7	6	26.1	9	39.1	3	13.0	23
Slavic	8	14.5	12	21.8	34	61.8	1	1.8	55
TOTAL	36	20.3	49	27.7	77	43.5	15	8.5	177

(P < .04)

The data show that among the three ethnic groupings, the Slavic had the smallest proportion reporting that they belonged to no church, (1.8%) and the largest proportion reporting they belonged to the Mennonite church, a Protestant Sect, the LDS or the SDA.

Church affiliation was also significantly related to generation of respondent. The data appear in Table IV - 23.

Table IV - 23

Church Affiliation By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	Church Affiliation								
	Roman Catholic Eastern Orthodox		United, Anglican, Lutheran		Mennonite, Protestant Sect, LDS, SDA		None		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	13	16.9	18	23.4	42	54.5	4	5.2	77
Second	17	26.2	18	27.7	26	40.0	4	6.2	65
Third or more	6	17.1	13	37.1	9	25.7	7	20.0	35
TOTAL	36	20.3	49	27.7	77	43.5	15	8.5	177

(P < .02)

As generation increased, non-affiliation increased (only 5.2% of the first generation respondents said they belonged to no church, but 20.0% of the third generation respondents made this claim), and the pattern of affiliation changed (23.4% of the first generation respondents said they belonged to the United, Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, or Lutheran Church, while 37.1% of the third generation respondents did so).

2. Church Attendance

A two-fold index of church attendance was used. Responses to the question "About how often do you attend church?" were coded in terms of actual frequency - "more than once a week", "about once a week", "about two or three times a month", etc. - and in terms of relative frequency - "every time there is a service", or "less than every time there is a service". Table IV - 24 shows the distribution of responses obtained.

Table IV - 24

Church Attendance

Frequency	Number	Per Cent
More than once a week (every time)	38	20.0
About once a week (every time)	65	34.2
About 2-3 times per month (less than every time)	31	16.3
About once a month (less than every time)	4	2.1
About 1 - 4 times per year (less than every time)	20	10.5
Never	12	6.3
No response or non-member	20	10.5
TOTAL	190	99.9

The data show that over half of the respondents (54.2%) reported regular attendance at every service. Occasional attendance was reported by 18.4% of the respondents. Rare attendance, primarily at special events such as Christmas, was reported by 10.5% of the sample and 6.3% claimed membership, but said they never attended services.

Cross-tabulation of church attendance with the independent variables produced significant relationships with ethnicity and generation. The relationship with ethnicity is shown in Table IV - 25.

Table IV - 25

Church Attendance By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	Church Attendance						
	Every Service		Occasionally		Rarely or Never		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada, U.S.	48	51.1	20	21.3	26	27.7	94
Europe, Scandinavia, British Isles	13	54.2	6	25.0	5	20.8	24
Slavic	42	80.8	9	17.3	1	1.9	52
TOTAL	103	60.6	35	20.6	32	18.8	170

(P < .002)

The data show that the Slavic respondents had the smallest proportion reporting that they never attended services (1.9%). Slavic respondents were also the most consistent attenders: 80.8% said they attended every service. Canadian and U.S. respondents reported the poorest attendance: 27.7% said they never attended and 21.3% reported occasional attendance.

Attendance was found to be negatively related with generation. The data are shown in Table IV - 26.

Table IV - 26

Church Attendance By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	Church Attendance						
	Every Service		Occasionally		Rarely or Never		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	54	72.0	15	20.0	6	8.0	75
Second	37	54.4	13	19.1	18	26.5	68
Third or more	12	44.4	7	25.9	8	29.6	27
TOTAL	103	60.6	35	20.6	32	18.8	170

(P < .02)

The proportion of respondents reporting rare attendance or non-attendance increased steadily from 8.0% among first generation respondents to 29.6% among third generation respondents.

3. Time Spent In Church Affairs

Respondents were asked to report on the number of hours per month they spent in church affairs. Both time in church services and in extra activities were included in the total, and a distinction was made between summer and winter. Table IV - 27 shows the distribution of responses obtained.

Table IV - 27

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs - Summer And Winter

Hours Per Month	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
None	25	13.2	22	11.6
1 or 2	13	6.8	11	5.8
3 to 5	39	20.5	39	20.5
6 to 10	53	27.9	54	28.4
More than 10	35	18.4	39	20.5
No Response	25	13.2	25	13.2
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	100.0

The data show that there is little difference between summer and winter participation in church affairs. Insofar as involvement, as defined in this section, includes actual church services, it would be safe to conclude that spending less than five hours per month implies little activity beyond attendance at services. About one-quarter of the sample (27.3% in summer and 26.3% in winter) are "attenders at services" only. Approximately half of the sample, however, reported considerable participation in church affairs beyond attendance at services.

Cross-tabulation revealed that reported hours per month spent in church affairs was only related to respondent's ethnic origin. The relationship for summer is given in Table IV - 28.

Table IV - 28

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs In Summer By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	None		1 - 5		6 - 10		11 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada	20	22.2	32	35.6	23	25.6	15	16.7	90
Europe, Scandinavia, British Isles	4	17.4	7	30.4	8	34.8	4	17.4	23
Slavic	1	1.9	13	25.0	22	42.3	16	30.8	52
TOTAL	25	15.2	52	31.5	53	32.1	35	21.2	165

Hours Per Month spans the None through 11 or more columns.

($P < .01$)

The data show that almost a third (30.8%) of the Slavic respondents reported spending eleven or more hours in church affairs during summer while just 16.7% of the Canadian and U.S. respondents made the same claim.

Monthly participation in church affairs in winter was not significantly related to ethnicity. One possible reason for the disappearance of the relationship in winter might be that the competing alternative activities are lessened.

4. Future Plans

The final question regarding church involvement asked "Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future?" The response distribution obtained is given in Table IV - 29.

Table IV - 29

Expected Degree Of Future Church Involvement

Future Involvement	Number	Per Cent
More Active	42	22.1
Same as now (does participate)	102	53.7
Same as now (does not participate)	3	1.6
Uncertain (depends on the circumstances)	1	0.5
Less Active	12	6.3
No Response	30	15.8
TOTAL	190	100.0

The table shows that a majority of the respondents, 53.7%, expected to continue to participate at their present level of involvement, while 22.1% expected to become more involved and 6.3% expected to become less involved.

Summary - Section B

Church Involvements

Examination of patterns of church involvement produced the following results:

1. Protestant denominations comprised 60.0% of the sample, Protestant Sects 6.3%, Roman Catholics 18.4%, and 14.7% of the sample gave no response or were not affiliated. Few Slavic respondents belonged to no church and a large proportion of them (61.8%) identified with the Mennonite Church or one of the Protestant Sects. Church affiliation was inversely related to generation.

2. Over half of the sample (54.2%) reported regular attendance at every service. Slavic respondents had by far the highest proportion (80.8%) reporting attendance at every service. Generation was inversely related to

church attendance.

3. There was little or no difference in hours spent in church affairs between summer and winter. About one-half of the sample participated in activities in addition to attending services. Slavic respondents had the largest proportion (30.8%) spending eleven or more hours per month in church affairs in summer.

4. Half of the sample expected to retain their present level of involvement in church activities, one-fifth expected greater activity and less than one-tenth expected to become less active.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

This chapter dealt with the organizational involvements of the Coaldale sample. Both church and other formal organizations were considered. Indices used to measure involvement in formal organizations were: number of organizations belonged to; proportion of meetings attended (intensity); total number of hours per month spent in organizational affairs (extent). A distinction was made between summer and winter involvement. The first part of the chapter concluded with a prognosis for future involvement.

The major independent variables are those used throughout the study: sex, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity and social class (education, occupation and income).

Cross-tabulation of the indices of involvement with the independent variables produced the following results.

Most of the respondents in the Coaldale sample belonged to one or two organizations. Few respondents (3.7%) belonged to no organizations but 25.0% belonged to three or more organizations. Above average number of memberships was characteristic of third or more generation Canadian or American respondents. Respondents with a medial amount of education - 10 or 11 years of school - and those with high occupational status - Hollingshead 1 to 4 - tended to report above average number of memberships.

In summer, 58.5% of the respondents reported attending all meetings of the organizations to which they belonged while in winter 72.3% did so. This difference in attendance is accented by the fact that 20.2% of the organization members said that their organizations did not hold meetings in summer while only 6.4% said that winter meetings were suspended.

Regular attendance at every meeting was characteristic of female respondents, both in summer and in winter, and did not differ with respect to any of the other independent variables regardless of season.

Extent of involvement was similar for summer and winter. Six to nine hours per month was the most frequently mentioned amount of time spent in organizational affairs. However, a substantial proportion of the respondents reported spending more than ten hours in organizational activities: 17.2% in summer and 25.6% in winter. While there were no differences in the amount of time invested in winter, in summer men spent more time in organizational activities than women. In addition, social class, as measured by education and occupation was related to time invested in summer. The relationship between education and time invested was curvilinear with those having a medial amount of schooling displaying an above average time input. For occupation, the relationship was inverse: respondents with low status occupations tended to put more time into organizational activities.

For half of the members (54.2%), involvement included holding an official position in the organization. Of this group, 22.9% reported holding an office or performing a regular duty in every organization to which they belonged. Holding an official position was not characteristic of any one category of respondent.

Most of the respondents (55.3%) expected to maintain their present level of involvement. However, 30.6% said they expected to become more involved in future.

Classification of the types of organization to which Coaldale residents belonged revealed that few respondents in the sample did not belong to a church-affiliated organization. Over half (53.2%) belonged exclusively to church groups. Restricting membership to church affiliated

groups was found to be characteristic of first generation respondents, those of Slavic origin, or those with less than nine years of education or low occupational status.

The second part of the chapter focused on church involvement. Indices of involvement were similar to those used in the first section and included: church affiliation, attendance at services (intensity) and total number of hours per month spent in church affairs (extent). As in section one, a distinction was made between summer and winter involvement and the same independent variables were used. The section concluded with a statement on planned future involvement.

The results of the study reveal a consistent pattern of relationships with respect to all the indices of involvement.

Protestant denominations and sects comprised 66.3% of the Coaldale sample, Roman Catholics 18.4%. Only 14.7% of the sample failed to respond to the question or indicated that they were not affiliated with any religious group. Membership in a Protestant group, particularly the Mennonite church, was characteristic of first generation respondents of Slavic origin.

A majority of the sample (54.2%) reported regular attendance at every service while 16.8% were, essentially, members in name only. The regular attender of services was typically the first generation or Slavic respondent.

Classification according to summer or winter did not produce any differences in reported hours per month spent in church affairs. The modal response was six to ten hours per month for both seasons. However, in summer, Slavic respondents tended to report spending eleven or more hours per month in church affairs.

In short, age, sex, marital status, or social class had no direct effect on church involvement. Most people belonged to a religious group, but affiliation and intensity and extent of involvement tended to decline the longer one's ancestors had been in this country. This was supported by the fact that a majority of the sample (53.7%) were satisfied with their present level of involvement which usually entailed no more than attendance at regular services. Just one-fifth of the respondents said they expected to become more involved.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the types and extent of informal associations that characterized residents of Coaldale, a series of questions on relationships with friends was asked. Respondents were asked how many close friends they had, how many of their friends lived in the same community, and how often they saw each of their three closest friends. This chapter will discuss the responses to these questions, and turn finally to a discussion of responses to the Srole Anomie Scale - a five item index of felt social isolation, of lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of the residents, they will have to be tailored to the existent patterns of friendship if these are strong, or they will have to be set up in order to facilitate the involvement of more or less socially isolated individuals if there are not already strong informal patterns of association.

A. Friends

Respondents were asked the question: "How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with?" The distribution of responses obtained is shown in Table V - 1.

To obtain information about the [illegible]

that characterized residents [illegible]

ationships with friends was asked. Responses [illegible]

they had, how many of their friends live [illegible]

ten they saw each other [illegible]

s the responses [illegible]

s to the Srole anomie scale [illegible]

of lack of involvement with the [illegible]

of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information [illegible]

te and meaningful recreational [illegible]

o meet the desires of the residents [illegible]

ent patterns of friendship if there [illegible]

up in order to facilitate [illegible]

individuals if there are [illegible]

The codes were asked the question: [illegible]

would you say you [illegible] - people you trust and [illegible]

Table V - 1

Number Of Close Friends

Number Of Friends	Number	Per Cent
None	6	3.2
1 or 2	22	11.6
3 or 4	22	11.6
5 to 7	55	29.0
8 to 10	21	11.1
11 to 15	30	15.8
16 or more	24	12.6
No Response	10	5.3
TOTAL	190	100.2

The data show that almost all of the respondents reported some friendships - just 3.2% said that they had no close friends. Over half of the sample had from 3 to 10 friends with one-quarter having 11 or more friends.

Number of close friends did not differ significantly with any of the independent variables except education. Table V - 2 shows a significant inverse relationship with education.

Table V - 2

Number Of Close Friends By Education Of Respondent

Education	Number Of Close Friends						Total
	4 or fewer		5 to 10		11 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 7 years	3	10.0	0	0.0	27	90.0	30
7 to 9 years	7	13.0	0	0.0	47	87.0	54
10 or 11 years	1	3.8	4	15.4	21	80.8	26
12 or more years	5	11.9	6	14.3	31	73.8	42
TOTAL	16	10.5	10	6.6	126	82.9	152

(P < .02)

The data show that among those with less than 7 years of education, 90.0% said that they had 11 or more friends. This proportion steadily decreased as education increased - 73.8% of those with 12 or more years of education reported having 11 or more friends. However, the pattern of responses among those reporting fewer than 11 friends indicates the presence of a slight positive relationship with education - those with less than 7 years of education had the smallest proportions reporting that they had fewer than 5 friends or 5 to 10 friends.

In addition to being asked how many close friends they had, respondents were asked, "How many live in this community?" The distribution of the responses is given in Table V - 3.

Table V - 3

Proportion Of Friends Living In Same Community As Respondent

Proportion Of Friends	Number	Per Cent
100%	87	45.8
50% to 99%	50	26.3
25 to 49%	8	4.2
1 to 24%	6	3.2
None (no close friends)	4	2.1
No Response	35	18.4
TOTAL	190	100.0

The data show that a large number of respondents (45.8%) reported that all of their close friends lived in the Coaldale community. An additional 26.3% said that over half of their close friends lived in the same community as they did.

The proportion of close friends living in the same community was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Respondents were also asked how often they saw their closest friend. Responses to this question are given in Table V - 4.

Table V - 4

"How Often Do You See Your Closest Friend?"

Frequency	Number	Percent
Twice a week or more	45	23.7
Once a week or so	99	52.1
Less than once a week	25	13.2
No close friends/or No Response	21	11.1
TOTAL	190	100.1

It is clear that a majority of the respondents (75.8%) saw their closest friend at least once a week. About one-third of this group (23.7% of the total sample) said that they saw their closest friend at least twice a week.

The frequency with which respondents reported seeing their closest friend was not significantly related with any of the independent variables.

B. Anomie

The five item Srole Anomie Scale is scored simply by assigning a value of one to each item that is positively endorsed by the respondent. The possible range of scores is from zero (low) to five (high). The distribution of scores obtained for the Coaldale sample is given in Table V - 5.

Table V - 5

Anomie Scores

Score	Number	Per Cent
0	90	47.4
1	29	15.3
2	21	11.1
3	19	10.0
4	19	10.0
5	6	3.2
No Response	6	3.2
TOTAL	190	100.2

It is evident that the total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with nearly three-quarters (73.8%) scoring 0, 1 or 2.

Anomie was not significantly related to any of the independent variables, nor did anomie scores vary significantly with the number of close friends the respondent reported.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

This chapter has been concerned with the social involvements of the residents of Coaldale.

Three general indices of social involvement were employed: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and anomie scores. Opportunity for involvement was assessed in terms of proportion of friends living in the community. Degree of involvement was assessed by the number of reported contacts the respondent had with his friends. The Anomie Scale, as described previously, is an index of perceived social isolation, lack of involvement in one's social sphere, and degree of generalized despair.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation, and level of education.

Opportunity For Involvement

An examination of the proportion of friends respondents reported living in the same area suggests that the majority had over half of their friends living in the community with them.

Nearly all respondents reported having some friends and the number of friends reported differed only with respect to one of the indices of social class- education. The relationship was inverse. Respondents with high levels of education reported fewer friends than did those with lower levels.

Degree Of Involvement

Three-quarters of the respondents reported seeing their friends at least once a week. There were, however, no significant relation-

ships between the frequency with which respondents saw their friends and any of the independent variables.

Anomie

Most of the respondents in Coaldale exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie. Anomie scores were unrelated to any of the independent variables.

Anomie scores were also cross-tabulated with the responses to the question about the number of friends. No significant relationships were found.

CHAPTER VI

LEISURE TIME AVAILABILITY AND USAGE

Chapter VI presents the information obtained on leisure time availability and usage for the Coaldale area. Two types of indices were used to obtain this information.

Item 43 on the interview schedule presented a list of activities and asked respondents to indicate the number of hours they spent per month at each activity. Differentiation was made between summer and winter. As an index of the amount of leisure time respondents had at their disposal, the number of hours for all activities was totalled both for summer and for winter. Data so generated cannot be viewed as valid and reliable indications of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. Such data are seen as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members in terms of discretionary time available to them.

The second index of leisure time used was the number of leisure hours per month respondents estimated having, when asked a direct question to this effect.

A related additional measure was obtained specifically from housewives. They were asked how much free time they had when their children were in school and after they were in bed.

A. Leisure Time Based On Usage

In this section, we shall first discuss the leisure time respondents reported spending at various activities in winter and then do the same for summer.

1. Winter

Table VI - 1 shows the reported hours per month spent in leisure activities in the winter.

Table VI - 1

Amount Of Time Spent In Leisure Activities In Winter

Hours Per Month	Number	Per Cent
Less than 51 hours	31	16.3
51 to 125 hours	59	31.1
126 to 200 hours	46	24.2
201 to 275 hours	27	14.2
276 to 350 hours	12	6.3
Over 350 hours	15	7.9
TOTAL	190	100.0

The data show that the majority of the sample (55.3%) reported spending from 51 to 200 hours per month in leisure activities. Spending less than this amount of time in leisure activities was reported by 16.3% of the sample, and 28.4% reported spending more than this amount of time.

Generation and income were significantly related to the number of hours per month spent in leisure activities in the winter.

The relationship between generation and number of hours per month in leisure activities in the winter is shown in Table VI - 2.

Table VI - 2

Leisure Time Usage In Winter By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	50 hours or less		51 to 125 hours		126 to 200 hours		201 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	12	14.8	32	39.5	21	25.9	16	19.8	81
Second	13	18.1	22	30.6	11	15.3	26	36.1	72
Third or more	4	11.4	5	14.3	14	40.0	12	34.3	35
TOTAL	29	15.4	59	31.4	46	24.5	54	28.7	188

Hours Per Month

($P < .02$)

The data show that third or more generation respondents spent more time in leisure activities in winter than did other respondents - 74.3% reported over 126 hours, while 51.4% of the second generation respondents and 45.7% of the first generation respondents reported spending this much time.

Income was significantly related to the amount of time spent in leisure activities in winter as Table VI - 3 indicates.

Table VI - 3

Leisure Time Usage In Winter By Income Of Respondent

	Hours Per Month								
ncome	50 hours or less		51 to 125 hours		126 to 200 hours		201 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
ess than $3000	6	16.7	12	33.3	4	11.1	14	38.9	36
3000 to $5499	5	10.0	26	52.0	11	22.0	8	16.0	50
5500 to $7999	6	19.4	4	12.9	14	45.2	7	22.6	31
8000 or more	3	10.3	9	31.0	6	20.7	11	37.9	29
TAL	20	13.7	51	34.9	35	24.0	40	27.4	146

(P < .01)

Although no definite overall pattern was obtained, respondents in the lowest income bracket and those in the highest income bracket tended to spend more time in leisure activities - 38.9% and 37.9% respectively, spent over 201 hours. Respondents earning from $3000 to $5499 spent the least amount of time in leisure activities in the winter - 62% spent 125 hours or less.

There were no significant relationships between the number of hours per month spent in leisure activities in the winter and sex, marital status, ethnicity, occupation, education, or age of respondent.

2. Summer

The total number of hours per month spent in leisure activities in the summer is given in Table VI - 4.

Table VI - 4

Amount Of Time Spent In Leisure Activities In Summer

Hours Per Month	Number	Per Cent
Less than 51 hours	42	22.1
51 to 125 hours	57	30.0
126 to 200 hours	35	18.4
201 to 275 hours	23	12.1
276 to 350 hours	12	6.3
Over 350 hours	21	11.1
TOTAL	190	100.0

The data show that time devoted to leisure activities did not vary significantly with respect to season of the year. Approximately the same proportion of respondents (29.5% vs. 28.4% in winter) reported spending over 200 hours, and only a slightly larger proportion (52.1%) reported spending less than 126 hours per month in leisure activities in summer.

Generation, education, and occupation were significantly related to the amount of time per month spent in leisure activities in summer. Sex, marital status, ethnicity, income and age were not significantly related to this variable.

Table VI - 5 shows the relationship between generation and the amount of time spent in leisure activities in summer.

Table VI - 5

Leisure Time Usage In Summer By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	Hours Per Month 50 hours or less		51 to 125 hours		126 to 200 hours		201 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	13	16.0	31	38.3	17	21.0	20	24.7	81
Second	23	31.9	16	22.2	10	13.9	23	31.9	72
Third or more	4	11.4	10	28.6	8	22.9	13	37.1	35
TOTAL	40	21.3	57	30.3	35	18.6	56	29.8	188

($P < .05$)

There was a direct relationship between spending over 200 hours per month at leisure activities in summer and generation of respondent. Of the third generation respondents, 37.1% reported over 200 hours and this proportion decreased to 31.9% of the second generation respondents and 24.7% of the first generation respondents. A significantly larger proportion of second generation respondents (31.9%) spent less than 51 hours per month in leisure activities in summer than did first or second generation respondents.

Although there was a statistically significant relationship between education and the amount of time spent per month in leisure activities, in summer, no definite overall pattern could be seen as Table VI -6 illustrates.

Table VI - 6

Leisure Time Usage In Summer By Education Of Respondent

	Hours Per Month								
Education	50 hours or less		51 to 125 hours		126 to 200 hours		201 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
6 or fewer years	8	23.5	16	47.1	2	5.9	8	23.5	34
7 to 9 years	11	18.0	16	26.2	21	34.4	13	21.3	61
10 to 11 years	9	27.3	10	30.3	1	3.0	13	39.4	33
12 years or more	9	16.7	13	24.1	11	20.4	21	38.9	54
TOTAL	37	20.3	55	30.2	35	19.2	55	30.2	182

($P < .01$)

The data show a direct relationship between education and leisure time usage for those respondents reporting over 200 hours per month being spent in leisure activities. Roughly 39% of those with ten or more years of education reported devoting this much time to leisure activities while only 22% of those with nine or fewer years did so. This is supported by the fact that 47.1% of those with six or fewer years of education reported spending 51 to 125 hours per month in leisure activities compared to 24.1% of those with twelve or more years.

Although occupation was statistically significantly related to time spent in leisure activities in the summer ($P < .01$), the number of respondents in the Hollingshead categories was too small to make any meaningful statements.

B. Reported Leisure Time

1. Winter

The distribution of reported hours per week available for leisure pursuits in the winter is given in Table VI - 7.

Table VI - 7

Reported Leisure Time In Winter

Hours Per Week	Number	Per Cent
8 hours or less	19	10.0
9 to 26 hours	26	13.7
27 to 39 hours	7	3.7
40 or more hours	11	5.8
No Response	127	66.8
TOTAL	190	100.0

Just over two-thirds of the sample (66.8%) did not respond to the question. Few respondents (9.5%) had more than 26 hours per week free time in the winter.

Education was the only variable significantly related to the number of hours of free time per week in winter ($P < .01$). Respondents with fewer years of education tended to have more leisure time per week in the winter than did better educated respondents. Over three-quarters (85.7%) of the respondents with 6 or fewer years of education reported having more than eight hours of free time per week, whereas just 30.8% of those with 10 to 11 years of education and 42.9% of those with 12 or more years of education, reported having this amount of free time per week in the winter.

2. Summer

The distribution of reported hours per week available for leisure activities in the summer is given in Table VI - 8.

Table VI - 8

Reported Leisure Time In Summer

Hours Per Week	Number	Per Cent
8 hours or less	33	17.4
9 to 26 hours	24	13.7
27 to 39 hours	3	1.6
40 or more hours	5	2.6
No Response	125	65.8
TOTAL	190	100.1

Again, almost two thirds of the respondents did not reply to the question. A smaller number of respondents reported having more than 26 hours per week free time in the summer (4.2%) than in the winter (9.5%), and a larger proportion reported having less than 8 hours free time a week in summer (17.4%) than in winter (10.0%).

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the amount of time per week respondents said they had free to engage in leisure activities in the summer.

C. Free Time Reported By Housewives

Females were asked: "About how many hours a day are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your own bedtime during the school year?" Of the 104 females in the sample, 29 (27.9%) either did not respond to the question or did not have children under 12 years of age. Over one-third of the housewives, 37.5% (39) had from 2 to 3 hours while 10.6% (11)

had less than this amount of free time, and 6.7% (7) had more than this amount of free time after children were in bed.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the amount of free time housewives reported having available after children were in bed.

When asked what they did in the evening with the free time available to them, the 99 (95.2%) women who responded to the question answered as follows: 34 (32.7%) visited or talked with friends; 20 (19.2%) sewed or knitted; 16 (15.4%) played cards or other games; 13 (12.5%) watched T.V., or listened to the radio; 9 (8.7%) did more housework, and 7 (6.7%) "went out", participated in active sports, rested or studied.

The second question asked specifically of housewives was: "Are your children all in school?", and, if the answer was positive: "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

Nearly one-quarter of the women (23.1%) did not have any children or did not respond to the first part of the question. The rest answered as follows: 35.8% reported that none of their children were in school; 28.9% said that all of their children were in school, and 12.5% replied that some of their children were in school and some at home.

Table VI - 9 gives the reported free time while children are in school.

Table VI - 9

Reported Free Time By Housewives While Children Are In School

Free Time	Number	Per Cent
1 hour or less	7	6.7
2 to 5 hours	38	36.5
More than 5 hours	14	13.5
None	14	13.5
No Response	31	29.8
TOTAL	104	99.8

Most of the women for whom the question was applicable (36.5%) had from 2 to 5 hours of free time during the day.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VI

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time an individual has at his or her discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of leisure time as indicated by time actually spent in leisure activities, and the respondent's estimate of the total number of free hours per week at his disposal. A differentiation was made between summer and winter.

Leisure Time

As pointed out in the chapter, such data are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them; they cannot be viewed as valid indications of actual amounts of discretionary time available.

(a) Winter

The majority of the sample reported spending between 51 and 200 hours per month in leisure activity.

The amount of time spent in leisure activities in winter was significantly related to generation and income of respondent.

Third or more generation respondents spent more time in leisure activities in winter than first generation respondents who spent the least amount of time in leisure activities.

Respondents in the lowest and the highest income brackets tended to spend more time in leisure activities in winter than other respondents. Respondents earning from $3000 to $5999 spent the least amount of time at leisure activities in the winter.

There were no significant relationships between reported leisure time usage in the winter and the sex, marital status, ethnicity, occupation, education or age of respondent.

(b) Summer

In general, the respondents spent about the same amount of time in leisure activities in summer and winter.

There was a direct relationship between spending over 200 hours per month at leisure activities in summer and the generation of the respondent. However, a significant proportion of second generation respondents reported spending less than 51 hours per month in summer leisure activities.

Although no general pattern was seen when amount of time spent per month in leisure activities was cross-tabulated with education, a positive relationship was found between education and spending a large amount of time (over 200 hours per month) in leisure activities.

Although occupation was statistically significantly related to the number of hours spent at summer leisure activities, the number of respondents in the Hollingshead categories was too small to make any meaningful statements.

Reported Leisure Time

(a) Winter

The data suggest that very few respondents had over 26 hours a week of free time in the winter.

Education was the only variable related to the reported amount of time per week a respondent had free in the winter. Less educated respondents tended to have more leisure time per week than did better educated respondents.

(b) Summer

The data show that respondents have less free time per week in the summer than in the winter.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the number of hours per week respondents reported as being at their disposal in the summer.

(c) Free Time Reported By Housewives

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours free from parental obligations during which they could do as they liked. The indices used were: time available after children were in bed, and if the children were in school, the free time available while children were in school.

Roughly 70% of the housewives responded to the question concerning free time while children were in bed and most of these had 2 or 3 free hours which was spent visiting or talking with friends.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the amount of free time after children were in bed.

Most women who reported having children in school had from 2 to 5 hours of free time during the day to do as they liked.

CHAPTER VII

CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Respondents were shown a list of twenty-two activities and asked to indicate the average number of hours per week that they spent at each. The list included a wide range of activities - from purely spectator activities such as going to movies and watching sporting events, to "sociable" activities such as visiting and going to a hotel to drink beer, to more active pastimes such as performing with a musical group or taking part in some sports activity. In addition, subjects were asked what other leisure time activities not included in the list they engaged in, and these were recorded in space provided in the schedule. From these data, information regarding the total number of activities mentioned, and also which specific activities the respondents took part in, was obtained. The specific activities were classified as 'most time consuming', 'least time consuming', or of medial time consumption.

The information presented in this chapter is organized under the following headings: Number Of Activities, Specific Activities, Preferred Activities, And Patterns Of Leisure.

A. Total Number Of Reported Leisure Time Activities

The distribution of the number of activities in which respondents reported participating is found in Table VII - 1.

Table VII - 1

Number Of Leisure Activities

Respondents Reported

Number Of Activities	Number	Per Cent
1 to 3	43	22.6
4 to 6	51	26.8
7 to 9	32	16.8
10 to 12	31	16.3
13 to 15	21	11.1
16 or more	9	4.8
No Response	3	1.6
TOTAL	190	100.0

The data show that almost half of the respondents, 49.4%, engaged in 6 or fewer activities. Only 15.9% engaged in more than 12 activities.

Number of activities engaged in was significantly related to marital status, age and education of respondent, but not to sex, ethnicity, generation, occupation or income.

The relationship between marital status and number of activities engaged in is given in Table VII - 2.

Table VII - 2

Number Of Leisure Activities By Marital Status Of Respondent

Marital Status	Number Of Activities 1 - 3		4 - 6		7 - 9		10 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	31	19.5	45	28.3	30	18.9	53	33.3	159
Single or Widowed	12	44.4	6	22.2	2	7.4	7	25.9	27
TOTAL	43	23.1	51	27.4	32	17.2	60	32.3	186

(P < .03)

Married respondents clearly tend to engage in a greater number of activities than single or widowed respondents: almost half (44.4%) of the latter said they engaged in 3 or fewer activities but only one fifth (19.5%) of the married respondents reported this number of activities.

A positive relationship was found between education and number of activities engaged in: see Table VII - 3.

Table VII - 3

Number Of Leisure Activities By Education Of Respondent

Number Of Activities

Education	1 - 3		4 - 6		7 - 9		10 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	12	35.3	13	38.2	5	14.7	4	11.8	34
7 to 9 years	10	16.4	18	29.5	13	21.3	20	32.8	61
10 to 11 years	10	30.3	4	12.1	6	18.2	13	39.4	33
12 years or college	10	18.9	13	24.5	7	13.2	23	43.4	53
TOTAL	42	23.2	48	26.5	31	17.1	60	33.1	181

($P < .05$)

The data show that as education increased, number of activities engaged in tended to increase: 35.3% of those with six or fewer years of education participated in 1 to 3 activities but only 18.9% of those with 12 or more years did so, whereas 43.4% of the respondents with 12 or more years participated in 10 or more activities compared to 11.8% of those having 6 or fewer years of schooling.

The relationship between age and number of leisure activities is outlined in Table VII - 4.

Table VII - 4

Number Of Leisure Activities By Age Of Respondent

Age	Number Of Activities								Total
	1 to 3		4 to 6		7 to 9		10 or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
30 years and under	10	29.4	6	17.6	3	8.8	15	44.1	34
31 to 40 years	7	20.0	8	22.9	2	5.7	18	51.4	35
41 to 50 years	7	14.9	12	25.5	12	25.5	16	34.0	47
51 to 65 years	11	23.9	15	32.6	12	26.1	8	17.4	46
Over 65 years	8	38.1	7	33.3	3	14.3	3	14.3	21
TOTAL	43	23.5	48	26.2	32	17.5	60	32.8	183

($P < .02$)

The inverse relationship found between age and the number of activities engaged in is to be expected. An increase in age reduces the proportions engaging in a large number of activities and increases the proportions participating in only a few activities.

B. Specific Activities

The information gained through asking the respondents to indicate how much time they spent, on the average, at specified activities was coded according to whether an activity was among the three activities which consumed the smallest part of his leisure time, or if the respondent named more than six activities, those activities not included in either the most or the least categories were classified as filling a medial amount of leisure time. The distinction was made between summer and winter leisure. We shall first present information on winter activities and then on summer activities. All percentages are based on the total sample of 190 respondents.

1. Time Consumed By Specific Activities

(a) Winter Activities

Table VII - 5

Specific Activities As Most, Medial Or Least Time Consuming In The Winter

Activities	Most		Medial		Least		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Movies, T.V.	118	62.1	30	15.8	9	4.7	157	82.6
Church Activities	14	7.4	28	14.7	101	53.2	143	75.3
Reading	66	34.7	28	14.7	45	23.7	139	73.2
Visiting	25	13.2	36	18.9	34	17.9	95	50.0
Play With Children	38	20.0	10	5.3	9	4.7	57	30.0
Listen to Records	12	6.3	13	6.8	29	15.3	54	28.4
Sew/Knit	25	13.2	8	4.2	15	7.9	48	25.3
Card Games	4	2.1	13	6.8	26	13.7	43	22.6
Go for Pleasure Drives	6	3.2	15	7.9	18	9.5	39	20.5
Go to Dances	0	0.0	13	6.8	24	12.6	37	19.5
Home Improvement	22	11.6	7	3.7	3	1.6	32	16.8
Clubs and Associations	1	0.5	5	2.6	24	12.6	30	15.8
Community Service	5	2.6	5	2.6	18	9.5	28	14.7
Group Athletics	2	1.1	12	6.3	14	7.4	28	14.7
Holiday Trips	24	12.6	3	1.6	0	0.0	27	14.2
Attend Cultural Activities	1	0.5	8	4.2	18	9.5	27	14.2
Individual Athletics	6	3.2	8	4.2	12	6.3	26	13.7
Attend Sports Events	1	0.5	14	7.4	9	4.7	24	12.6
Drink Beer in Bar	2	1.1	6	3.2	15	7.9	23	12.1
Participate in Cultural Events	10	5.3	5	2.6	7	3.7	22	11.6
Outdoor Activities	8	4.2	7	3.7	5	2.6	20	10.5
Continuing Education	6	3.2	5	2.6	6	3.2	17	8.9

The data in Table VII - 5 show that going to movies or watching television was a time consuming leisure activity for 82.6% of the Coaldale respondents. Church activities were mentioned by 75.3% and reading by 50.0%. Only one activity, continuing education, was mentioned as an activity by less than 10% of the sample.

Going to movies or watching television as a time consuming activity was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

"Church activities" as a leisure time consuming activity was significantly related to education and occupation of respondent, but not to age, sex, generation, ethnicity, marital status, or income of respondent. The relationship between education and participation in church activities is given in Table VII - 6.

Table VII - 6

Church Activities As Time Consuming By Education Of Respondent

Education	Time Consumption						
	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	1	3.3	3	10.0	26	86.7	30
7 to 9 years	2	4.3	8	17.0	37	78.7	47
10 or 11 years	4	21.1	6	31.6	9	47.4	19
12 years or more	6	14.0	11	25.6	26	60.5	43
TOTAL	13	9.4	28	20.1	98	70.5	139

(P < .04)

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Table VII - 6

Church Activities As Time Consuming By [illegible]

The data show a consistent increase in the proportions naming church activities as being most time consuming as education increased to 11 years, but for respondents with 12 years or more, the proportion decreased. Those with 10 or 11 years of schooling were more likely to say that church activities were most time consuming (21.1%), and respondents with 1 to 6 years were most likely to say they were least time consuming (86.7%).

The relationship between occupation and "church activities" as a time consuming leisure activity is given in Table VII - 7.

Table VII - 7

Church Activities As Time Consuming By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	3	13.0	6	26.1	14	60.9	23
Hollingshead 1 to 4	6	54.5	4	36.4	1	9.1	11
Hollingshead 5 & 6	1	6.2	4	25.0	11	68.8	16
Hollingshead 7 and Non-Working	1	4.2	3	12.5	20	83.3	24
Housewives	3	4.5	11	16.7	52	78.8	66
TOTAL	14	10.0	28	20.0	98	70.0	140

(P < .001)

The data show no clear patterns of relationship. Hollingshead 1 to 4 respondents were most likely to say church activities were most time consuming (54.5%), and least likely to say they were least time consuming (9.1%). The Unskilled and Unemployed respondents were least likely to men-

tion church activities as most time consuming (4.2%), followed closely by housewives (4.5%).

Reading as a time consuming leisure activity was significantly related to sex of respondent ($P < .03$), but not to age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education, occupation, or income of respondent. Men were more likely to mention reading as a most time consuming activity than were women (32 or 51.6% vs. 34 or 44.7% respectively); and women were more likely than men to mention reading as a least time consuming activity (31 or 40.8% vs. 13 or 21.0% respectively).

Visiting as a time consuming leisure activity was significantly related only to generation of respondent ($P < .04$), and not to any other independent variable. Third or more generation respondents were more likely to name visiting as a most time consuming activity (9 or 40.9%) than were first generation (13 or 32.5%) or second generation (3 or 9.1%). There was little difference among the proportions mentioning visiting as a least time consuming activity - first generation, 14 (35.0%); second generation, 12 (36.4%); and third or more generation, 8 (36.4%).

None of the other activities were significantly related to any independent variables, except those activities mentioned as time consuming by less than 15% of the respondents. In these cases the frequencies of responses were too small for the relationships to be meaningful.

(b) Summer Activities

Table VII - 8

Specific Activities As Most, Medial Or Least Time Consuming In The Summer

Activities	Time Consumption Most N	Most %	Medial N	Medial %	Least N	Least %	Total N	Total %
Movies, T.V.	107	57.3	25	13.2	9	4.7	141	74.2
Church Activities	14	7.4	27	14.2	95	50.0	136	71.6
Home Improvements	98	51.6	21	11.1	15	7.9	134	70.5
Reading	59	31.1	19	10.0	40	21.1	118	62.1
Visiting	25	13.2	28	14.7	32	16.8	85	44.7
Pleasure Drives	9	4.7	23	12.1	32	16.8	64	33.7
Play With Children	38	20.0	10	5.3	9	4.7	57	30.0
Outdoor Activities	19	10.0	18	9.5	11	5.8	48	25.3
Holiday Trips	38	20.0	4	2.1	3	1.6	45	23.7
Sew/Knit	22	11.6	6	3.2	14	7.4	42	22.1
Listen To Records	8	4.2	9	4.7	22	11.6	39	20.5
Individual Athletics	4	2.1	11	5.8	15	7.9	30	15.8
Clubs & Associations	1	0.5	5	2.6	21	11.1	27	14.2
Attend Sports Events	4	2.1	12	6.3	10	5.3	26	13.7
Community Service	4	2.1	4	2.1	14	7.4	22	11.6
Drink Beer	2	1.1	6	3.2	11	5.8	19	10.0
Play Cards	1	0.5	5	2.6	13	6.8	19	10.0
Go To Dances	0	0.0	3	1.6	13	6.8	16	8.4
Participate In Cultural Activities	6	3.2	2	1.1	6	3.2	14	7.4
Attend Cultural Activities	0	0.0	4	2.1	9	4.7	13	6.8
Group Athletics	1	0.5	3	1.6	5	2.6	9	4.7
Continued Education	3	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	4	2.1

The data in Table VII - 8 show that, as in winter, watching television or going to movies and participating in church activities were the most frequently mentioned leisure pursuits. Seasonal differences were greatest with respect to outdoor activities and such items as home improvement, and holiday trips which are especially suited to summer.

Going to movies and watching television as a time consuming activity was significantly related to marital status of respondent ($P < .03$) but not to any other independent variable. Married respondents were more likely to mention movies and T.V. as being most time consuming than were single or widowed respondents (92 or 76.7% vs. 15 or 71.4% respectively). Conversely, 4 (19.0%) of the non-married and 5 (4.2%) of the married said it was a least time consuming activity.

"Church activities" as a time consuming activity was significantly related to sex, education, and occupation of respondent, but not to age, marital status, ethnicity, generation or income of respondent.

Men were more likely than women ($P < .04$) to mention church activities as most time consuming (9 or 15.8% vs. 5 or 6.5% respectively), and less likely to say they were 'least' (33 or 57.9% vs. 60 or 77.9% respectively).

Table VII - 9 gives the relationship between education and church activities as time consuming.

Table VII - 9

Church Activities As Time Consuming By Education Of Respondent

Education	Time Consumption						
	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	1	3.3	3	10.0	26	86.7	30
7 to 9 years	2	4.4	7	15.6	36	80.0	45
10 or 11 years	4	23.5	6	35.3	7	41.2	17
12 years or more	6	15.0	11	27.5	23	57.5	40
TOTAL	13	9.8	27	20.5	92	69.7	132

(P < .02)

The data show that respondents with more education were more likely to spend time in church activities than were others, but the proportion of respondents with 10 or 11 years was higher than the proportion who had 12 years or more (23.5% vs. 15.0%).

The relationship between occupation and church activities as time consuming was positive, as Table VII - 10 illustrates.

Table VII - 10

Church Activities As Time Consuming By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	3	13.6	6	27.3	13	59.1	22
Hollingshead 1 to 4	6	54.5	4	36.4	1	9.1	11
Hollingshead 5 & 6	1	6.7	4	26.7	10	66.7	15
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	1	4.3	3	13.0	19	82.6	23
Housewives	3	4.8	10	15.9	50	79.4	63
TOTAL	14	10.4	27	20.1	93	69.4	134

(P < .001)

The data show that respondents with occupations classified as Hollingshead 1, 2, 3, or 4, and farmers, were most likely to say church activities were most time consuming (54.5% and 13.6% respectively) and least likely to report that they were least time consuming.

Home Improvements as a time consuming activity was significantly related to sex, generation, income, and occupation of respondent, but not to age, ethnicity, marital status, or education or respondent.

Women were more likely to mention home improvements as being time consuming than were men (63 or 80.8% vs. 34 or 61.8% respectively). One-fifth of the men (11) said home improvements were least time consuming and 4 (5.1%) of the females said the same (P < .02).

Generation of respondent was significantly related to home improvements being reported as time consuming ($P < .03$). Second generation respondents were most likely to mention it as most time consuming, 39 (81.3%). Fourteen (56.0%) of the third or more generation and 45 (83.8%) of the first generation respondents named home improvements as being a most time consuming activity. Conversely, naming it as least time consuming were 10 (16.4%) first generation; 1 (2.1%) second generation; and 4 (16.0%) of the third or more generation respondents.

The relationship between income and home improvements is given in Table VII - 11.

Table VII - 11

Home Improvements As Time Consuming By Income Of Respondent

Income	Time Consumption						Total
	Most		Medial		Least		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3000	24	85.7	3	10.7	1	3.6	28
$3000 - $5499	31	83.8	2	5.4	4	10.8	37
$5500 - $7999	10	52.6	8	42.1	1	5.3	19
$8000 and over	12	60.0	2	10.0	6	30.0	20
TOTAL	77	74.0	15	14.4	12	11.5	104

($P < .001$)

Generation of respondents [illegible]

eses eing reported as [illegible]

were most likely to mention it as [illegible]

56.0%) of the [illegible]

respondents named home improvements [illegible]

y. Conversely, naming it as [illegible]

er tion; 1 (2.1%) second mention [illegible]

tion respondents.

The relationship between [illegible]

VII - 11.

The data show that respondents in the lower income brackets were most likely to mention home improvement activities as being most time consuming. Those earning $8000 or more were slightly more likely to mention it than were those earning $5400 to $7999 (60.0% vs. 52.6%).

Home Improvement activities were also significantly related to occupation of respondent, as Table VII - 12 illustrates.

Table VII - 12

Home Improvements As Time Consuming By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Time Consumption						
	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	9	56.3	1	6.2	6	37.5	16
Hollingshead 1 to 4	6	46.2	6	46.2	1	7.7	13
Hollingshead 5 & 6	11	84.6	1	7.7	1	7.7	13
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	21	84.0	2	8.0	2	8.0	25
Housewives	51	78.5	10	15.4	4	6.2	65
TOTAL	98	74.2	20	15.2	14	10.6	132

(P < .01)

The data show that respondents in Hollingshead 1 to 4 were least likely to mention home improvements as being most time consuming (46.2%) and Hollingshead 5 & 6 employees were most likely to (84.6%). Farmers were most likely to name home improvement activities as being least time consuming (37.5%).

Occupation of respondent was the only independent variable significantly related to reading as a time consuming leisure activity. Table VII - 13 outlines this relationship.

Table VII - 13

Reading As Time Consuming By Occupation Of Respondent

	Time Consumption						
Occupation	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	10	50.0	5	25.0	5	25.0	20
Hollingshead 1 to 4	5	41.7	2	16.7	5	41.7	12
Hollingshead 5 & 6	6	50.0	5	41.7	1	8.3	12
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	9	69.2	0	0.0	4	30.8	13
Housewives	28	48.3	5	8.6	25	43.1	58
TOTAL	58	50.4	17	14.8	40	34.8	115

(P < .04)

The data show that Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents were most likely to mention reading as a most time consuming activity (69.2%), and Hollingshead 1 to 4 respondents were least likely to say the same (41.7%). Exactly half of both the farmers and Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents mentioned reading as being most time consuming.

Visiting, as a time consuming leisure activity, was significantly related to generation and income of respondent, but not to age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education or occupation of respondent.

The relationship between visiting and generation was curvilinear (P <.03). Mentioning visiting as being most time consuming were:

13 (37.1%) first generation; 3 (10.0%) second generation; and 9 (45.0%) third or more generation respondents. Of the first generation respondents, 12 (34.3%) said visiting was least time consuming while 12 (40.0%) of second and 8 (40.0%) of third or more generation respondents said the same.

The relationship between visiting and income is given in Table VII - 14.

Table VII - 14

Visiting As Time Consuming By Income Of Respondent

Income	Time Consumption Most N	%	Medial N	%	Least N	%	Total
Less than $3000	2	10.0	9	45.0	9	45.0	20
$3000 - $5499	9	56.3	3	18.8	4	25.0	16
$5500 - $7999	2	11.8	8	47.1	7	41.2	17
$8000 or more	5	33.3	4	26.7	6	40.0	15
TOTAL	18	26.5	24	35.3	26	38.2	68

($P < .05$)

The data show that respondents earning between $3000 and $5500 were most likely to mention visiting as a most time consuming activity (56.3%), and least likely to say it was a least (25.0%). The lowest income group was least likely to mention visiting as a most time consuming activity (10.0%).

None of the other activities were significantely related to any independent variables.

2. Music And Art Lessons

Respondents were asked if they were taking music lessons and art lessons, and if they weren't, they were asked if they would take lessons if a qualified instructor were available. Only 5 (2.6%) were taking music lessons and 6 (3.2%) were taking art lessons. More people said they would definitely not take music lessons, 143 (75.3%), than said they would definitely not take art lessons, 127 (66.8%). To support this, only 27 (14.2%) said they were not, but would take music lessons, while 37 (19.5%) said the same for art lessons. Four people (2.1%) were not taking music lessons and said they might, and 10 (5.3%) said the same for art lessons. There were 11 respondents who did not answer the question pertaining to music and 10 who did not answer about art lessons. None of the independent variables were significantly related to the above information.

3. Weekend Trips

Table VII - 15 outlines the frequency of weekend trips taken by Coaldale respondents, in both summer and winter.

Table VII - 15

Number Of Weekend Trips Taken, Summer And Winter

Number Of Trips	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
None	123	64.7	149	78.4
One	23	12.1	24	12.6
Two	16	8.4	7	3.7
Three	15	7.9	6	3.2
Four or more or unspecified number	10	5.3	1	0.5
No Response	3	1.6	3	1.6
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	100.0

The data show that fewer weekend trips were taken in the winter although a large proportion of the sample reported taking no weekend trips during either season.

(a) Summer

The number of weekend trips taken in the summer was significantly related to ethnicity and generation, but not to age, sex, marital status, education, occupation or income.

With respect to ethnicity, nearly one-quarter of both Canadians and Americans, 26 (24.5%), and Slavic respondents, 13 (24.1%), mentioned taking one or two summer weekend trips, while none of the European, Scandinavian, or British respondents took one or two. Three or more trips were taken by 16 (15.1%) of the Canadians and Americans; by 5 (18.5%) of the European respondents; and by 4 (7.4%) of the Slavic-born respondents.

No trips were reported by 22 (81.5%) of the Europeans; 37 (68.5%) of the Slavics; and 64 (60.4%) of the Canadians and Americans ($P < .04$).

Number of weekend trips was positively related to generation of respondent ($P < .05$). A greater proportion of the third or more generation respondents reported taking one or two and three or more weekend trips than did first or second generation respondents. The exact percentages, in the order just discussed, are: 28.6% versus 16.2% and 22.2%; and 25.7% versus 11.2% and 9.7%.

(b) Winter

The number of weekend trips taken in winter was significantly related to ethnicity, generation and occupation of respondent, but not to age, sex, marital status, education or income.

Canadian and American respondents were most likely to have taken at least one weekend trip during the winter, 28.3% reported doing so. In comparison, 11.1% of the European and British respondents and only 9.3% of the Slavic respondents said they took a weekend trip in winter ($P < .01$).

The relationship between generation and taking winter weekend trips was direct ($P < .01$). Only 8 (10.0%) of first generation respondents and 12 (34.3%) of third generation respondents said they took one or more winter weekend trips.

The relationship between winter weekend trips and occupation of respondent was direct for the Hollingshead classified occupations ($P < .02$). Respondents whose occupations were rated as Hollingshead 1 to 4 were most likely to have taken a winter weekend trip, 6 (35.5%); closely followed by farmers, 10 (30.3%), and housewives, 18 (21.4%). The lower occupational ranks were much less likely to have taken any winter weekend trips; 1 (5.6%) of Hollingshead 5 & 6, and 1 (3.2%) of Hollingshead 7 and non-working said they had taken a trip.

Summary - Sections A and B

A. Number Of Activities

Almost half of the respondents, 49.4%, engaged in 6 or fewer activities, and only 15.0% engaged in more than 12 activities. Respondents who engaged in the most activities were characterized as being married, having a high level of education, and being 40 years of age or less.

B. Specific Activities

1. Time Spent In Various Activities

Respondents were asked how much time they spent per week at each of their activities, and these times were coded according to most time consuming, medial time consuming, or least time consuming.

(a) Winter

Four activities were mentioned as consuming some time by 50% or more of the sample: movies and television 82.6%; church activities 75.3%; reading 73.2%; and visiting 50.0%. Movies and T.V. was the only category for which over half said it was most time consuming (62.1%) and none of the independent variables were related to this.

Church activities were most time consuming for respondents characterized as having a high level of education and having jobs classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4.

Reading was more often mentioned by men as being most time consuming.

Visiting was most popular among third or more generation respondents.

No other significant relationships between time consumption of activities and the independent variables were found.

(b) Summer

Again, four activities were mentioned by over half of the sample as being time consuming: movies and television 74.2%; church activities 71.6%; home improvements 70.5%; and reading 62.1%. Visiting was mentioned by only 44.7% in the summer. Married respondents were most likely to mention movies and T.V. as being most time consuming.

Church activities were most often mentioned by men having a high level of education and being employed as Hollingshead 1 to 4.

Home improvements were most popular among women, second generation respondents, those earning a lower wage, generally Hollingshead 7 or non-working respondents, or housewives.

Reading was most often a most time consuming activity for Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents.

Visiting was reported most time consuming by first or third generation respondents, earning from $3000 to $5499 annually.

2. Music And Art Lessons

Only 5 respondents were taking music lessons, and 6 were taking art lessons. Most of the respondents definitely were not interested in taking lessons (75% said no to music lessons and 67% said no to art lessons). None of the independent variables were significantly related to this.

3. Weekend Trips

More people took weekend trips in the summer than in the winter (33.7% vs. 20.0%). In the summer, 21.6% of the sample took 2 or more weekend trips, but in the winter, only 7.4% took that many.

In the summer, more trips were taken by Canadians and Americans who were third or more generation.

In the winter, the same pattern was found, but occupation was also related. Hollingshead 1 to 4 respondents were most likely to have taken weekend trips.

C. Preferred Activities

1. Increased Participation Desired

Respondents were asked in which activities they would like to increase their present level of participation. Of the total 190 respondents, 96 did not answer the question, and Table VII - 16 gives the percentages of those who did answer who named each activity.

Table VII - 16

Activities In Which Increased Participation Was Desired

Activities	Number	Per Cent
Movies	26	27.6
Holiday trips, Drives	17	18.1
Attend Sports Events	12	12.8
Educational, Reading	10	10.6
Home Improvements, Children	8	8.5
Individual Athletics	6	6.4
Participate In Cultural Events	4	4.2
Visiting	3	3.2
Group Athletics	2	2.1
Community Service	1	1.1
Drink Beer	1	1.1
Go to Dances	1	1.1
Church Activities	1	1.1
Card Games	1	1.1
Outdoor Activities	1	1.1
TOTAL	94	100.0

The most popular activity was watching T.V. or going to movies (27.6%), and holiday trips or pleasure drives was second (18.1%). Attending sports events and educational activities were the other two activities mentioned by more than 10% of the respondents, 12.8% and 10.6% respectively. The activities were combined into 5 main categories for statistical purposes, these categories being: 1) watching movies and T.V.; 2) attending sports events, pleasure drives and holiday trips; 3) home improvement, play with children, education, read, community service, visit, drink beer, and go to dances; 4) individual and group athletics, outdoor activities; 5) church activities, cultural activities, and card games.

The choice of an activity for increased participation was significantly related to sex of respondent ($P < .02$). Men preferred sports and trips, 20 (43.5%), more than did women, 9 (19.1%), and also athletics and outdoor activities, 6 (13.0%) men and 3 (6.4%) women. Women preferred movies and television, 15 (31.9%) as compared to 10 (21.7%); home-oriented activities, 14 (29.8%) as compared to 10 (21.7%); and church activities, 6 (12.8%) as compared to 0 (0.0%), more than did men.

Marital status was significantly related to choice of the first three activities ($P < .02$), but not to athletics or church activities. Most of the married respondents preferred to attend sports events or go on trips, 29 (38.7%), followed by 24 (32.0%) who preferred home-oriented activities and community service; and 22 (29.3%) who preferred movies and T.V. Only 4 of the single or widowed respondents answered the question, and all 4 (100.0%) chose movies or television.

The choice for the first 3 activities was also related to income of respondent, as Table VII - 17 illustrates.

Table VII - 17

Activities In Which Increased Participation Was Desired By Income Of Respondent

Income	Activities: Movies T.V. N	Movies T.V. %	Attend Sports, Trips N	Attend Sports, Trips %	Home-Oriented N	Home-Oriented %	Total
Less than $3000	7	50.0	3	21.4	4	28.6	14
$3000 - $5499	5	33.3	4	26.7	6	40.0	15
$5500 - $7999	7	46.7	5	33.3	3	20.0	15
$8000 and over	0	0.0	12	80.0	3	20.0	15
TOTAL	19	32.2	24	40.7	16	27.1	59

($P < .02$)

One-half of the lowest income group preferred movies and television, while nearly one half (40.0%) of the $3000 to $5499 income group preferred home-oriented activities. Movies and T.V. was second in popularity among those earning $5500 to $7999 (46.7%), but none of the respondents earning $8000 or more chose movies and T.V. The majority of the highest income group (80.0%) chose attending sports events and holiday trips.

None of the other independent variables had any significant relationship with the choice of activities in which increased participation was desired.

2. Activity Most Enjoyed

Respondents were asked which activities they enjoyed most in the summer and winter. The first and second choices for each season were cross-tabulated with the independent variables.

(a) Summer

Table VII - 18 gives the first and second most enjoyed activities of Coaldale respondents in the summer.

Table VII - 18

First And Second Choice Most Enjoyed Activity In The Summer

Activities	First Choice		Second Choice	
	N	%	N	%
Home-Oriented, Home Improvement	51	29.0	33	22.4
Outdoor Activities	39	22.0	11	7.5
Educational, Reading	20	11.4	16	10.9
Holiday Trips, Pleasure Drives	17	9.6	17	11.6
Sociability-Visit, Drink Beer, Dance	14	8.0	11	7.5
Active Athletics	12	6.8	21	14.3
Community Service, Church, Clubs	11	6.2	14	9.5
Participate in or Attend Cultural Events	7	4.0	3	2.0
Movies, T.V., Attend Sports, Cards, Records	5	2.8	21	14.3
No Response	14	--	43	--
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	100.0

The choice of most enjoyed activity was significantly related to sex, education, occupation and age of respondent, but not to marital status, ethnicity, generation or income of respondent.

More men than women enjoyed active athletics and outdoor activities (30 or 40.0% and 20 or 20.2% respectively), and also holiday trips, pleasure drives, and sociability (14 or 18.7% and 16 or 16.2% respectively). Women more often enjoyed passive activities, continuing education, and cultural events (19 or 19.2% vs. 13 or 17.3%), and also home-oriented and community service (44 or 44.4% vs. 18 or 24.0%) (P < .01).

The relationship between education and most enjoyed summer activities was curvilinear for all activities, as Table VII - 19 illustrates.

Table VII - 19

Most Enjoyed Activity In Summer By Education Of Respondent

	Activities								
Education	Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	7	21.9	17	53.1	4	12.5	4	12.5	32
7 to 9 years	9	15.0	19	31.7	14	23.3	18	30.0	60
10 or 11 years	5	16.1	5	16.1	5	16.1	16	51.6	31
12 years, college	10	20.4	18	36.7	8	16.3	13	26.5	49
TOTAL	31	18.0	59	34.3	31	18.0	51	29.7	172

(P < .05)

The data show that passive activities were preferred by low education respondents (21.9%) and high education respondents (20.4%), and athletics were more popular among the medial education groups: 30.0% of those with 7 to 9 years, and 51.6% of those with 10 or 11 years. Home-oriented activities were most popular among respondents with 1 to 6 years, and least popular among those with 10 or 11 years of education.

Occupation was significantly related to choice of most enjoyed activities, as shown in Table VII - 20.

Table VII - 20

Most Enjoyed Activity In Summer By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	4	12.9	4	12.9	9	29.0	14	45.2	31
Hollingshead 1 to 4	4	25.0	5	31.3	1	6.2	6	37.5	16
Hollingshead 5 & 6	2	11.8	4	23.5	2	11.8	9	52.9	17
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	8	27.6	11	37.9	4	13.8	6	20.7	29
Housewives	14	17.5	38	47.5	13	16.2	15	18.8	80
TOTAL	32	18.5	62	35.8	29	16.8	50	28.9	173

Activities

($P < .02$)

Farmers were least likely to name home-oriented activities as being most enjoyable (12.9%), and housewives were most likely to mention them (47.5%). Holiday trips were most popular among farmers (29.0%), and least popular for Hollingshead 1 to 4 respondents (6.2%). Active athletics were most often named by Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents (52.9%), and least often by housewives (18.8%).

Age of respondent was significantly related to most enjoyed activity, as Table VII - 21 shows.

Table VII - 21

Most Enjoyed Activity In Summer By Age Of Respondent

Age	Activities								
	Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
30 years and under	9	25.7	7	20.0	7	20.0	12	34.3	35
31 to 40 years	6	17.6	10	29.4	7	20.6	11	32.4	34
41 to 50 years	8	17.8	10	22.2	9	20.0	18	40.0	45
51 to 65 years	6	13.6	23	52.3	6	13.6	9	20.5	44
over 65 years	3	18.8	11	68.8	1	6.2	1	6.2	16
TOTAL	32	18.4	61	35.1	30	17.2	51	29.3	174

(P < .03)

The data show that respondents over 65 years of age were most likely to mention home-oriented activities as being most enjoyed (68.8%), and those under 30 years were least likely to say the same (20.0%). Passive activities were most often mentioned by respondents 30 years or younger, and holiday trips and pleasure drives were equally popular for all respondents under 50 years of age (20%). Athletics were most popular for respondents 41 to 50 years of age (40.0%), and least popular for those over 65 (6.2%).

Occupation and age were the only independent variables significantly related to second most enjoyed activity in summer (P < .04 and P < .001 respectively).

No consistent pattern was found in the relation between occupation and second most enjoyed activity as Table VII - 22 illustrates.

Table VII - 22

Second Most Enjoyed Activity In Summer By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	6	25.0	2	8.3	9	37.5	7	29.2	24
Hollingshead 1 - 4	3	20.0	4	26.7	1	6.7	7	46.7	15
Hollingshead 5 & 6	2	14.3	5	35.7	2	14.3	5	35.7	14
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	7	33.3	9	42.9	3	14.3	2	9.5	21
Housewives	22	31.4	25	35.7	13	18.6	10	14.3	70
TOTAL	40	27.8	45	31.3	28	19.4	31	21.5	144

(P < .04)

Passive activities were most likely to be the second choice of those in Hollingshead 7 and non-working (33.3%) who also had the largest proportion (42.9%) selecting home-oriented activities. Farmers had the largest proportion (37.5%) selecting trips as their second favorite activity and athletics tended to be the choice of those in Hollingshead 1 to 4.

The relationship between age and second most enjoyed activity is outlined in Table VII - 23.

Table VII - 23

Second Most Enjoyed Activity In Summer By Age Of Respondent

Age	Activities								
	Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
30 years and under	9	29.0	3	9.7	4	12.9	15	48.4	31
31 to 40 years	6	20.7	11	37.9	2	6.9	10	34.5	29
41 to 50 years	8	20.0	13	32.5	13	32.5	6	15.0	40
51 to 65 years	11	34.4	13	40.6	7	21.9	1	3.1	32
over 65 years	6	40.0	7	46.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	15
TOTAL	40	27.2	47	32.0	28	19.0	32	21.8	147

($P < .001$)

The data show an inverse relationship between active athletics and age of respondent, with none of those over 65 choosing athletics second. No definite patterns were evident for the other activities.

(b) Winter

Table VII - 24 gives the first and second choice activities of Coaldale respondents in the winter.

Table VII - 24

First And Second Choice Most Enjoyed Activities In The Winter

Activities	First Choice		Second Choice	
	Number	Per Cent Of Those Answering	Number	Per Cent of Those Answering
Educational, Reading	33	18.7	29	20.3
Home-Oriented, Home Improvement	32	18.2	14	9.8
Active Athletics	30	17.0	22	15.4
Movies, T.V., Attend Sports, Cards, Records	26	14.8	31	21.7
Community Service, Church, Clubs	20	11.4	19	13.3
Sociability	18	10.2	16	11.2
Participate in or Attend Cultural Events	11	6.3	5	3.5
Outdoor Activities	5	2.8	4	2.8
Holiday Trips, Pleasure Drives	1	0.6	3	2.0
No Response	14	---	47	---
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	100.0

The choice of most enjoyed activity in winter was significantly related to sex, age, and occupation of respondent, but not to marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income of respondent.

The relationship with sex (P <.01) showed very little difference

for men and women in preference for passive activities (30 or 39.0% men vs. 39 or 40.2% women). Larger differences were found for home-oriented activities (14 or 18.2% men vs. 38 or 39.2% women); trips or drives (11 or 14.3% men vs. 7 or 7.2% women); and athletics (22 or 28.6% men vs. 13 or 13.4% women).

No definite trends can be seen between age and most enjoyed activity, except for active athletics, as Table VII - 25 illustrates.

Table VII - 25

Most Enjoyed Activity In Winter By Age Of Respondent

Age	Activities Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Tota
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
30 years and under	15	42.9	5	14.3	5	14.3	10	28.6	35
31 to 40 years	12	34.3	10	28.6	3	8.6	10	28.6	35
41 to 50 years	18	40.9	9	20.5	6	13.6	11	25.0	44
51 to 65 years	19	43.2	17	38.6	4	9.1	4	9.1	44
Over 65 years	6	37.5	10	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
TOTAL	70	40.2	51	29.3	18	10.3	35	20.1	174

(P <.03)

There was an inverse relationship between age of respondent and active athletics as a most enjoyed activity. Home-oriented activities were more popular among respondents over 65 years of age (62.5%).

Table VII - 26 gives the relationship between occupation of respondent and choice of most enjoyed activity.

Table VII - 26

Most Enjoyed Activity In Winter By Occupation Of Respondent

	Activities								
Occupation	Passive		Home-Oriented		Trips		Athletics		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	7	21.9	6	18.8	6	18.8	13	40.6	32
Hollingshead 1 to 4	7	43.8	3	18.8	3	18.8	3	18.8	16
Hollingshead 5 & 6	9	52.9	2	11.8	2	11.8	4	23.5	17
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	14	48.3	8	27.6	2	6.9	5	17.2	29
Housewives	31	39.7	33	42.3	5	6.4	9	11.5	78
TOTAL	68	39.5	52	30.2	18	10.5	34	19.8	172

$(P < .01)$

Passive activities were most popular among Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents (52.9%) and least popular among farmers (21.9%). Housewives were most likely to name home-oriented activities as most enjoyable (42.3%). The proportions mentioning holiday trips as the most enjoyed activity decreased from farmers (18.8%) down through the Hollingshead scale to housewives (6.4%). Active athletics was most popular among farmers (40.6%) and least popular among housewives (11.5%).

The second choice most enjoyed activity in winter was significantly related only to generation of respondent ($P < .03$), and not to any other indevariables. Passive activities were inversely related to generation of respondent: first generation - 32 (50.0%); second generation - 23 (45.1%); and third or more generation - 10 (35.7%). Home-oriented activities as most en-

joyable were also inversely related to generation; first generation - 18 (28.1%); second generation - 10 (19.6%); and third or more generation - 5 (17.9%). Holiday trips or pleasure drives were preferred by third or more generation respondents, 7 (25.0%); followed by first generation, 9 (14.1%); and second generation, 3 (5.9%). Active athletics and outdoor activities were preferred by second generation respondents, 15 (29.4%); followed by third or more generation, 6 (21.4%); and first generation, 5 (7.8%).

3. Active In Organizations And Clubs

Respondents were asked whether or not they were active in organizations or clubs pertaining to their most enjoyed activities in both summer and winter. For both seasons, 21 (11.1%) did not answer the question, or were active in other groups. In the summer, 128 (67.4%) said they were not active in an organization or club related to their two favorite activities, and 109 (57.4%) said the same for winter. More people participated in groups during the winter, 23 (12.1%), than in the summer, 15 (7.9%), for both activities, and also for only one activity 37 (19.5%) in the winter, and 26 (13.7%) in the summer.

Summary - Section C

1. Increased Participation Desired

Respondents were asked to name the activities in which they would like to participate more. Movies and television were mentioned by 27.6%, and all of the other activities were mentioned by fewer than 20%.

Sports events and holiday trips were preferred by men, married respondents and those earning $8000 or more.

Active athletics and outdoor activities were preferred by men.

Watching movies and television was most often mentioned by women, single or widowed, earning $3000 or less.

Home improvements and home-oriented activities were preferred by women, married respondents, and those earning $3000 to $5499.

Church activities were most often mentioned by women.

2. Activity Most Enjoyed

(a) Summer

The two most popular activities in the summer were home-oriented (29.0%) and outdoor activities (22.0%). Home-oriented activities was also second most popular (22.4%), followed by active athletics and movies (both 14.3%).

Active athletics and outdoor activities were preferred by men, with 10 or 11 years of education, employed in Hollingshead 5 or 6 jobs and 50 years of age or less.

Holiday trips, pleasure drives, and sociability were most popular among men, with 7 to 9 years of education, farmers, and those 50 years of age or under.

Passive activities, continuing education, and cultural events were preferred by women, with either high or low educational achievements, Hollingshead 7 or non-working, and 30 years of age or under.

Home-oriented and community service activities were most popular among women, with 1 to 6 years of education, housewives, and those over 65 years of age.

Second most enjoyed activity in summer was significantly related to age and occupation of respondent.

Passive activities were most popular among respondents whose occupation was farming, who were over 65 years of age.

Home-oriented activities were most often named by Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents who were over 65 years of age.

Holiday trips were most popular among farmers, who were 41 to 50 years of age.

Active athletics were preferred by Hollingshead 1 to 4 respondents, who were 30 years of age and under.

(b) Winter

Education and reading, named by 18.7%, was the most enjoyed activity in the winter, followed by home-oriented and home improvement activities (18.2%), and active athletics (17.0%). The most common second choice was movies (21.7%), followed by education and reading (20.3%).

Most enjoyed activity in winter was significantly related to sex, age and occupation of respondent.

Passive activities were most often chosen by Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents. Very little difference was found for sex and age.

Home-oriented activities were more popular among women, over 65 years of age, who were housewives.

Holiday trips were preferred by men, 30 years of age or under, who were farmers or in the Hollingshead 1 to 4 category.

Active athletics were most often the choice of men 40 years of age or under, who were farmers.

Second most enjoyed activity in the winter was significantly related only to generation of respondent.

Passive activities were preferred by first generation respondents; home-oriented activities were preferred by first generation; holiday trips by third or more generation respondents; and active athletics by second generation respondents.

3. Active In Organizations And Clubs

The majority of the respondents were not active in any clubs or organizations pertaining to their favorite activities in the winter (57.4%) or in the summer (67.4%). In the winter 31.6% said they did participate in such a club, and in the summer, only 21.6% said they did.

D. Patterns Of Leisure

Respondents were shown a checklist of activities and asked to indicate how many hours they spent at each activity, alone, with friends, and with family. The hours indicated were totalled, and the proportions were computed for each category for both summer and winter.

1. Time Spent Alone

The proportions of time spent alone were similar for summer and winter, as Table VII - 27 illustrates.

Table VII - 27

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent Alone

Proportion of Time	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
None	49	25.8	40	21.1
1% to 13%	35	18.4	33	17.4
14% to 26%	35	18.4	31	16.3
27% to 39%	26	13.7	24	12.6
40% to 52%	17	8.9	27	14.2
53% to 65%	8	4.2	12	6.3
66% to 78%	11	5.8	9	4.7
79% to 91%	2	1.1	8	4.2
92% to 100%	7	3.7	6	3.2
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	100.0

The amount of leisure time spent alone in the summer was significantly related to marital status of respondent ($P < .04$), but not to any other independent variable. There was very little difference in the percentage who spent no time alone - 40 (25.0%) of the married respondents, and 8 (27.6%) of the single or widowed respondents. More married respondents, 64 (40.0%), than non-married, 6 (20.7%), spent from 1% to 26% of their time alone, and also more married respondents spent from 27% to 52% of their leisure time alone (37 or 23.1% vs. 6 or 20.7%). Single or widowed respondents spent more of their time alone - 9 (31.0%) of them spent over 52% of their leisure time alone, whereas only 19 (11.9%) of the married respondents spent that much time alone.

The amount of leisure time spent alone in the winter was significantly related to marital status, education, occupation, and ethnicity of respondent, but not to sex, age, generation, or income of respondent. The relationship of marital status to time spent alone in the winter (P < .01) was such that single or widowed respondents had a higher proportion spending none of their leisure time alone (9 or 31.0%) than did married respondents (30 or 18.8%). More married respondents, 62 (38.7%) spent from 1% to 13% of their time alone than did non-married respondents, 2 (6.9%). Nearly equal proportions, 43 (26.9%) married and 8 (27.6%) non-married spent from 27% to 52% of their time alone, and more single or widowed respondents 10 (34.5%) than married respondents 25 (15.6%) spent 53% or more of their time alone.

The relationship between education and proportion of time spent alone in the winter was curvilinear, as Table VII - 28 shows.

Table VII - 28

Time Spent Alone By Education Of Respondent

	Proportion Of Time								
Education	None		1% to 26%		27% to 52%		53% or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	8	23.5	6	17.6	9	26.5	11	32.4	[illegible]
7 to 9 years	10	16.4	30	49.2	11	18.0	10	16.4	61
10 or 11 years	5	15.2	14	42.4	12	36.4	2	6.1	33
12 years or more	13	24.1	13	24.1	18	33.3	10	18.5	54
TOTAL	36	19.8	63	34.6	50	27.5	33	18.1	182

(P < .02)

The data show that respondents with the least education were most likely to spend time alone (32.4%), and those with 10 or 11 years were least likely to spend time alone (6.1%). Respondents with 1 to 6 years education (23.5%) and with 12 years or more (24.1%) were most likely to say they spent no time alone.

The relationship between occupation and leisure time spent alone in winter is given in Table VII - 29.

Table VII - 29

Time Spent Alone By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	None		1% to 26%		27% to 52%		53% or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	8	24.2	16	48.5	8	24.2	1	3.0	33
Hollingshead 1 to 4	3	17.6	5	29.4	7	41.2	2	11.8	17
Hollingshead 5 & 6	3	16.7	7	38.9	5	27.8	3	16.7	18
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	9	29.0	2	6.5	11	35.5	9	29.0	31
Housewives	13	15.5	31	36.9	20	23.8	20	23.8	84
TOTAL	36	19.7	61	33.3	51	27.9	35	19.1	183

(P < .04)

The data show that Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents were most likely to say they spent none of their leisure time alone (29.0%), and housewives were least likely to say the same (15.5%). Only 3.0% of the farmers said they spent 53% or more of their leisure time alone, while 29.0% of the Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents said the same.

The association between ethnicity and leisure time spent alone in the winter is given in Table VII - 30.

Table VII - 30

Time Spent Alone By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	None		1% to 26%		27% to 52%		53% or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada, U.S.	21	19.8	39	36.8	33	31.1	13	12.3	106
Europe, Scandinavia, British Isles	4	14.8	6	22.2	11	40.7	6	22.2	27
Slavic	13	23.6	19	34.5	7	12.6	16	29.1	55
TOTAL	38	20.2	64	34.0	51	27.1	35	18.6	188

(P < .03)

The data show that Slavic-born respondents were most likely to spend their time alone (29.1% said they spent 53% or more of their time alone, but only 12.3% of the Canadians and Americans said the same). A higher proportion of Slavic respondents also reported spending no time alone (23.6%) compared to Canadians and Americans (19.8%), and Europeans (14.8%).

2. Time Spent With Friends

The proportion of leisure time spent with friends was similar for summer and winter, as Table VII - 31 illustrates.

Table VII - 31

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Friends

Proportion Of Time	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
1% to 13%	46	24.2	39	20.5
14% to 26%	17	9.0	32	16.8
27% to 39%	13	6.8	16	8.4
40% to 52%	6	3.2	3	1.6
53% to 65%	4	2.1	4	2.1
66% to 78%	4	2.1	3	1.6
79% to 91%	1	0.5	1	0.5
92% to 100%	4	2.1	1	0.5
None	95	50.0	91	47.9
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	99.9

In the summer, the amount of leisure time spent with friends was significantly related to sex, marital status, generation, and occupation of respondent, but not to age, ethnicity, education or income of respondent.

The relationship between sex and amount of time spent with friends showed that men spent more time with friends than did women. More women than men (56 or 53.8% vs. 38 or 45.2%) reported spending no time with friends. While women were more likely to spend small amounts of time with friends (30 or 28.8% of the women versus 16 or 19.0% of the men reported spending from 1% to 13% of their time with friends), men were more likely to spend a lot of their time with friends (20 or 23.8% of the men versus 12 or 11.5% of the women reported spending more than 27% of their time with friends) (P <.04).

The relationship between marital status and time spent with friends in the summer (P < .02) was almost identical to that for winter, and so will not be discussed here.

The relationship between time spent with friends in the summer and generation of respondent is given in Table VII - 32.

Table VII - 32

Time Spent With Friends By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	None		1% to 13%		14% to 26%		27% or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	46	56.8	14	17.3	6	7.4	15	18.5	81
Second	36	50.0	22	30.6	3	4.2	11	15.3	72
Third or more	11	31.4	10	28.6	8	22.9	6	17.1	35
TOTAL	93	49.5	46	24.5	17	9.0	32	17.0	188

(P < .02)

First generation respondents were most likely to spend none of their leisure with friends (56.8%), but they also, more often than others, spent 27% or more of their leisure time with friends (18.5%).

The relationship between time spent with friends in the summer and occupation of respondent is given in Table VII - 33.

Table VII - 33

Time Spent With Friends By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	Proportion Of Time None		1% to 13%		14% or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Farmers	12	36.4	5	15.2	16	48.5	33
Hollingshead 1 to 4	7	41.2	5	29.4	5	29.4	17
Hollingshead 5 & 6	9	50.0	2	11.1	7	38.9	18
Hollingshead 7 & non-working	17	54.8	6	19.4	8	25.8	31
Housewives	45	53.6	28	33.3	11	13.1	84
TOTAL	90	49.2	46	25.1	47	25.7	183

(P < .01)

Farmers were most likely to spend 14% or more of their time with friends (48.5%) and housewives were least likely to say the same (13.1%). One half or more of all respondents except farmers and Hollingshead 1 to 4 said they spent none of their leisure with friends.

The proportion of time spent with friends in the winter was significantly related to ethnicity and marital status of respondent, but not to sex, age, generation, education, occupation or income of respondent. The relationship with ethnicity is outlined in Table VII - 34.

Table VII - 34

Time Spent With Friends By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	None		1% to 13%		14% to 26%		27% or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian, U.S.	45	42.5	24	22.6	20	18.9	17	16.0	106
European, British	17	63.0	1	3.7	2	7.4	7	25.9	27
Slavic	27	49.1	14	25.5	10	18.2	4	7.3	55
TOTAL	89	47.3	39	20.0	32	17.2	28	14.9	188

(P < .05)

The data show that European or British respondents were most likely to spend 27% or more of their time with friends (25.9%), and Slavic respondents were least likely to (7.3%). The European respondents were also most likely to say they spent no time with friends (63.0%).

The relationship between time spent with friends in the winter and marital status (P < .02) showed that 17 (58.6%) of the single or widowed respondents spent none of their time with friends, whereas 73 (45.6%) of the married respondents said the same. The proportion of non-married respondents who reported 27% or more of their time as being spent with friends was 8 (27.6%) as compared to 20 (12.5%) of the married respondents. The proportions who spent 1% to 13% of their time with friends were - married, 36 (22.5%), and non-married, 3 (10.3%). Spending from 14% to 26% of their time with friends were 31 (19.4%) of the married and 1 (3.4%) of the single or widowed respondents.

3. Time Spent With Family

The proportion of leisure time spent with family was similar for summer and winter, as Table VII - 35 illustrates.

Table VII - 35

Proportion Of Leisure Time Spent With Family

Proportion Of Time	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
1% to 13%	9	4.7	8	4.2
14% to 26%	9	4.7	14	7.4
27% to 39%	12	6.3	16	8.4
40% to 52%	20	10.5	24	12.6
53% to 65%	20	10.5	30	15.8
66% to 78%	37	19.5	27	14.2
79% to 91%	26	13.7	25	13.2
92% to 100%	39	20.5	29	15.3
None	18	9.5	17	9.0
TOTAL	190	99.9	190	100.1

The proportion of leisure time spent with family was significantly related only to marital status (P <.001) for both summer and winter. The relationships were similar, except for a noticeable difference in the proportions spending from 27% to 52% of their leisure with family. Table VII - 36 gives the relationships.

Table VII - 36

Time Spent With Family By Marital Status Of Respondent

Proportion Of Time	Summer					Winter				
	Married		Single Widowed		Total	Married		Single Widowed		Total
	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
None	10	6.2	7	24.1	17	8	5.0	8	27.6	16
1% to 26%	10	6.2	8	27.6	18	13	8.1	9	31.0	22
27% to 52%	28	17.5	4	13.8	32	38	23.8	2	6.9	40
53% to 78%	51	31.9	6	20.7	57	52	32.5	5	17.2	57
Over 78%	61	38.1	4	13.8	65	49	30.6	5	17.2	54
TOTAL	160	99.9	29	100.0	189	160	100.0	29	99.9	189

Considerably more married respondents in the winter (23.8%) than in the summer (17.5%) spent from 27% to 52% of their time with family, whereas fewer of the non-marrieds (6.9% winter vs. 13.8% summer) spent the same amount of time with family.

Summary - Section D

1. Time Spent Alone

One-quarter of the sample, 25.8%, spent none of their leisure time alone in summer, and 21.1% said the same for winter. Over one-third, 36.8%, spent from 1% to 26% of their leisure time alone in summer, and 28.9% said the same for winter.

In the summer, more single and widowed respondents spent over half of their time alone, than did married respondents.

In the winter, the respondents who spent most of their time alone were characterized as being single or widowed, having a low level of education, Hollingshead 7 or non-working, and being of Slavic origin.

2. Time Spent With Friends

About half of the sample, 50.0% in summer and 47.9% in winter, spent none of their leisure time with friends. About one-third of the sample, 33.2% in summer and 37.3% in winter, spent from 1% to 26% of their leisure time with friends.

In the summer, men spent more time with friends than did women. Single or widowed respondents spent more time with friends than did married respondents and third or more generation respondents were most likely to say the same. Farmers were most likely to spend time with friends in the summer, and housewives were least likely to.

In the winter, respondents who tended to spend more time with friends were characterized as being of European or British origin, and single or widowed.

3. Time Spent With Family

Very few respondents, 15.7% in summer and 20.0% in winter, spent from 1% to 39% of their leisure time with family. Most people spent over 40% of their time with their families. As might be expected, married respondents spent more leisure time with their families than did single or widowed respondents.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VII

In this chapter, information was presented on the current leisure activities engaged in by the residents of the Coaldale community. The number of activities in which the respondent engaged was discussed and then the chapter turned to specific types of activities and the amount of time spent in each activity during the summer and the winter, those activities which respondents preferred, and the patterns of social situations in which the respondents were likely to pursue their leisure activities.

Current Activities

The number of activities a respondent engaged in was used as an index to measure the extent of leisure involvement.

A majority of the respondents (59.9%) engaged in from four to twelve activities. The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly related to the variables of marital status, age and education. Persons who engaged in the most activities tended to be married, have a high level of education and be 40 years of age or less.

The amount of time a respondent reported spending on each of a list of twenty-two activities was used as an index to determine the nature of involvement. Amount of time was coded into three categories; most, medial and least time consuming.

In the winter, four activities - watching movies or television, church activities, reading and visiting in that order - were mentioned by over half of the respondents as consuming medial amounts of time.

Watching movies or television was mentioned as the most time consuming activity by a wide majority of the sample. The amount of time consumed by movies or television did not differ significantly with respect to any of the independent variables.

The amount of reported time consumed by church activities was directly related to occupation but a slight curvilinear relationship was found between education and time consumption; those with 10 or 11 years of schooling were most likely to say church activities were most time consuming.

Men were more likely than women to report reading as a most time consuming activity. None of the other independent variables were related to amount of time consumed by reading.

Time consumed visiting was only found to be related to generation of respondent. A direct relationship was found between these two variables.

No other significant relationships between time consumption of activities and the independent variables were found in winter.

In the summer, four activities - movies and television, church activities, home improvements and reading in that order - were mentioned by over half of the respondents as consuming medial amounts of time.

Again, movies or television was reported as the most time consuming activity by slightly more than half of the sample but home improvements was mentioned as most time consuming by almost as many respondents.

In summer, married respondents were most likely to mention movies and television as being most time consuming.

As in winter, there was a curvilinear relationship between time consumed by church activities and education and a direct relationship with occupation. There was also a relationship with sex: significantly more

men than women said church activities were most time consuming.

Sex, generation, income and occupation were related to amount of time consumed by home improvements. Women were most likely to report home improvements as most time consuming. The relationships with generation, income and occupation were all curvilinear with the medial categories of each variable having the largest proportions saying home improvements were most time consuming.

Occupation was the only independent variable related to time consumed by reading. The relationship was inverse.

There was a curvilinear relationship between time spent visiting and generation: second generation respondents were least likely to say it was most time consuming. The relationship with income was also curvilinear: middle income respondents tended to say visiting was most time consuming.

None of the other activities were significantly related to any independent variables in the summer.

Less than three percent of the sample were taking music or art lessons, but over two-thirds of the sample were not interested in doing so in the future. This was not related to any of the independent variables.

More people took weekend trips in the summer than in the winter. More summer trips were taken by Canadians and Americans than any other ethnic groups. Number of summer trips was also directly related to generation. The same relationships were found to hold in the winter with the addition of a direct relationship between occupation and number of winter weekend trips.

Preferred Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate in which activities they desired greater activity. Only movies and television was mentioned by more than one-fifth of the sample.

Women, the widowed or single and those earning $3000 or less desired to see more movies or television. In contrast, men, married respondents and those with high incomes preferred sports events or holiday trips. More men preferred active athletics and outdoor activities while more women mentioned church activities. Women, married respondents and those with medial incomes wanted more home-oriented activities.

Respondents were also asked which activities they enjoyed the most in summer and which in winter.

Home-oriented and outdoor activities were most popular in summer. Home-oriented activities was also second most popular in summer followed by active athletics and movies.

Activity most enjoyed in summer was related to sex, education, occupation and age. Active athletics and outdoor activities were preferred by men, those with 10 or 11 years of education, with Hollingshead 5 or 6 occupations or those 50 years of age or under.

Holiday trips and pleasure drives were most popular among men, those with 7 to 9 years of education, farmers and those 50 years of age or under.

Home-oriented activities were favored by women, those with 1 to 6 years of education, housewives and those 65 years of age or over.

Passive activities were preferred by women, those with either few or many years of schooling, with Hollingshead 7 occupations or who were not working and those 30 years of age or under.

The second most enjoyed activity in summer was significantly related to age and occupation of respondent. The relationship was essentially the same as for most enjoyed activity except for a greater popularity of active athletics and passive activities among those under 30 years of age.

In the winter, educational activities and reading were named as most enjoyable with the greatest frequency.

Activity most enjoyed in winter was related to sex, age and occupation of respondent.

Active athletics was most often the choice of men 40 years of age and under and of farmers.

Holiday trips were preferred by men, those 30 years of age or under, farmers or Hollingshead 1 to 4.

Home-oriented activities were favored by women, especially housewives, and those 65 years of age or more.

Passive activities were chosen by those in Hollinghsead 5 & 6.

Most commonly selected as the second most enjoyed activity in winter was movies followed by educational activities and reading. Only generation was significantly related to second-choice activities. First generation respondents preferred passive and home-oriented activities, second generation preferred active athletics and third generation favored holiday trips.

Regardless of season, a majority of the respondents were not active in any clubs or organizations pertaining to their favorite activities.

Respondents were asked to report on the proportion of time they engaged in the various activities alone, with friends, and with family. Between one-fifth and one-quarter of the respondents spent none of their leisure time alone in summer or in winter. Approximately half of the sample reported spending no leisure time with friends either in summer or winter. Regardless of season, over half of the sample said they spent more than two-thirds of their leisure time with family.

Spending leisure time alone in summer was related to marital

status; married respondents understandably spent less free time alone than did single or widowed respondents. In the winter, time spent alone was related to marital status, education, occupation and ethnicity. Married respondents and those of Slavic origin tended to spend medial amounts of time alone. Education and occupation were curvilinearly related: medial categories in each reporting most time spent alone.

In the summer, sex, marital status, generation and occupation were related to time spent with friends. Males and single respondents reported spending more time with friends. There was a direct relationship with generation and occupation.

Marital status and ethnicity were the only variables related to time spent with friends in winter. Single or widowed respondents and those of European or British origin reported spending more time with friends.

Leisure time spent with family, for all seasons, was obviously related to marital status: married respondents spent most time with their families.

CHAPTER VIII

DESIRED ACTIVITIES

To identify recreational desires that individuals had not been able to fulfill, an open-ended question was posed: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" After the respondent had named all the activities that he would like to participate in, he was asked to identify the three he would most like to try. For each of these three activities he was asked if he had ever tried to organize a group of people who were interested in it. Respondents were also asked to indicate what was needed in order for them to participate in their most desired activities.

To determine the content of unfulfilled desires in terms of organizational involvements, respondents were asked if they would like to join any organizations or clubs and to indicate the type. Respondents were also asked to indicate whether they felt there was a need for more organized or for less organized recreational activities and the reasons for their answers.

This chapter will discuss the responses obtained to all of these questions in an attempt to provide information about the incidence of unfulfilled recreational desires, the type of activities that are most sought after, and the degree of initiative that individuals have taken in attempting to become active in areas that would be rewarding to them.

A. Number Of Desired Activities

For each respondent, the activities that were named in response to the question about what he would like to do but had not been able to do, were counted. Table VIII - 1 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table VIII - 1

Total Number Of Desired Activities

Number Of Activities	Number	Per Cent
None	53	28.2
One	53	28.2
Two	44	23.4
Three	25	13.3
Four or more	13	6.9
TOTAL	188	100.0

More than one-quarter - 28.2% - of the respondents did not name any activities that they would like to do, but had been unable to do. The same proportion of respondents (28.2%) named one activity they had been unable to do while 23.4% named two activities, 13.3% named three and 6.9% named four or more.

The number of desired activities was not significantly related to sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation or age of respondent. There was, however, a significant relationship with income of respondent as Table VIII - 2 indicates.

Table VIII - 2

Total Number Of Desired Activities By Income Of Respondent

Income	Number Of Activities								
	None		One		Two		Three to Six		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3000	11	30.6	14	38.9	8	22.2	3	8.3	36
$3000 - $5499	13	26.0	15	30.0	11	22.0	11	22.0	50
$5500 - $7999	7	22.6	7	22.6	12	38.7	5	16.1	31
$8000 or more	8	27.6	4	13.8	4	13.8	13	44.8	29
TOTAL	39	26.7	40	27.4	35	24.0	32	21.9	146

(P < .03)

Table VIII - 2 shows that respondents in the lowest income bracket had the fewest number of desired activities - 30.6% named no activities - while respondents in the highest income bracket named the most desired activities - 44.8% mentioned from three to six activities.

B. Type Of Activities

The responses to the question about which of the activities the respondent would most like to try were coded into five general areas of interest: Active Sports - a desire to participate in some athletic activity; Sociability - a desire to visit with friends or engage in club activities; Travel or Spectate - a desire to travel or attend movies or sports events, etc., in a passive capacity; Self-Improvement - a desire to take adult education courses, music or art lessons, etc.; and Home-Centered activities - a desire to work around the house, watch T.V. or engage in hobbies. The distribution of the responses for both first and second most desired activities is given in Table VIII - 3.

Table VIII - 3

First And Second Choice Of Most Desired Activities

Activity	First Choice		Second Choice	
	N	%	N	%
Travel or Spectate	48	25.3	11	5.8
Active Sports	46	24.2	41	21.6
Home-centered	16	8.4	12	6.3
Self-improvement	9	4.7	4	2.1
Sociability	6	3.2	1	0.5
No Response	65	34.2	121	63.7
TOTAL	190	100.0	190	100.0

Just over one-third of the respondents did not mention any first choice activities. Travel or spectator activities (25.3%) and participation in active sports activities (24.2%) were the most frequently mentioned first choice activities. Almost two-thirds of the sample (63.7%) did not mention a second desired activity. Active sports was most frequently mentioned as a second choice activity. Sociability was the least mentioned activity which participants would like to engage in.

Ethnicity was significantly related to the activity respondents would most like to try. Table VIII - 4 shows this relationship.

Table VIII - 4

Type Of Desired Activity By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	Active Sports		Sociability, Home-centered, Self-Improvement		Travel		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canada, U.S.	32	45.7	16	22.9	22	31.4	70
Europe, Scandinavia British Isles	2	11.1	3	16.7	13	72.2	18
Slavic	12	32.4	12	32.4	13	35.1	37
TOTAL	46	36.8	31	24.8	48	38.4	125

(P < .02)

Respondents born in Canada and the U.S. were more interested in active sports as an activity they would like to try than were other respondents. Slavic born respondents were more interested in activities which were sociable, home-centered or involved self-improvement while almost three-quarters of the European, Scandinavian and British-born respondents named travel as a most desired activity.

Age was also significantly related to the activity respondents would most like to try as Table VIII - 5 indicates.

Table VIII - 5

Type Of Desired Activity By Age Of Respondent

Age	Active Sports		Sociability, Home-centered, Self-Improvement		Travel		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
30 years and under	14	56.0	3	12.0	8	32.0	25
31 to 40 years	9	39.1	9	39.1	5	21.7	23
41 to 50 years	16	40.0	10	25.0	14	35.0	40
51 years and over	7	18.9	9	24.3	21	56.8	37
TOTAL	46	36.8	31	24.8	48	38.4	125

(P < .05)

The data show that younger respondents (30 years and under) were more interested in active sports - 56.0% mentioned this activity - while older respondents (51 years and over) were more interested in travel as a desired activity - mentioned by 56.8%. Middle-age respondents (31 to 40 years) and (41 to 50 years) were fairly evenly distributed throughout all the categories.

None of the other independent variables were significantly related to the type of desired activity respondents would most like to try.

C. Indications of Interest

To determine whether respondents had pursued their desired activities in an attempt to make participation feasible, a series of questions were asked: "Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity?", and "Have you ever tried to organize a group of people interested in this activity?" The responses to these questions are discussed below.

Almost one-half of the sample (94 or 49.5%) had not read any books or magazines related to their most desired activity and 65 (34.2%) did not respond to the question. Of those who responded, 11.5% (22) had read about one activity, 2.6% (5) had read about two activities and just 1.6% (3) had read about three of their desired activities.

Occupation was the only variable related to reading books or magazines related to a most desired activity.

There was a direct relationship between reading about a desired activity and the level of occupation as classified according to the Hollingshead Index of Social Positions (P < .03). Exactly one-half (6) of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4 had read about their most desired activity whereas just 38.5% (5) of the Hollingshead 5 & 6 respondents and 11.8% (2) of the Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents had read anything about their desired activities. Farmers tended to read more about their desired activities than did the respondents who were classified as Hollingshead 7 and non-working and Housewives. Over two-thirds (36.4% - 8) of the Farmers and just 15.8% (9) of the Housewives and 11.8% (2) of the Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents had read about their most desired activities.

Similarly, very few of the respondents had ever tried to organize a group of people who were interested in their most desired activity. Over one-third of the sample (70 or 36.8%) did not respond to the question and (110 or 57.9%) had never tried to organize a group of people interested in their first or second most desired activity. Just 5.3% (10) of the respondents had ever tried to organize a group.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the question of whether or not the respondent had tried to organize a group interested in his most desired activity.

D. Requirements Facilitating Participation

Over one-third of the sample (69 or 36.3%) did not respond to the question, "What is needed in order for you to participate in your most desired activity?" Time (52 or 27.4%), equipment and facilities (28 or 14.7%) and money (20 or 10.5%) were the most frequently mentioned requirements.

Almost three-quarters of the sample did not indicate what was needed in order for them to participate in their second most desired activity. Equipment and facilities were mentioned as requirements more frequently than was the time factor (19 or 10% and 16 or 8.4% respectively).

None of the independent variables were significantly related to what was required in order for a respondent to participate in either his first or second most desired activity.

E. Organizational Involvements

To determine the degree of interest in involvement in formal organizations, respondents were asked: "Would you like to join any organizations or clubs? If yes, which ones?"

Of the 97.9% (186) respondents who replied to the question, 61.6% (117) did not want to join any organizations or clubs, 31.1% (59) wanted to join one, and 5.3% (10) wanted to join two or three organizations.

The types of organizations or clubs that respondents said they would like to join are given in Table VIII - 6.

Over one-third of the sample (69 [illegible]) [illegible]

question, "What is needed in order for you [illegible] [illegible]

activity?" Time (52 or 27.4%), equipment [illegible]

and money (20 or 10.5%) were the most frequent [illegible]

Almost three-quarters of the sampl[illegible]

d in order for them to participate [illegible]

ner and facilities were mentioned as require[illegible]

[illegible] time factor (19 or 10% and 11 or 5.6% answer[illegible]

[illegible] None of the independent variables we[illegible]

required in order for a respondent

second most desired activity.

[illegible]ational Involvements

To determine the degree of interest in involvement

[illegible]tions, respondents were asked: "Would [illegible]

[illegible] clubs? If yes, which ones?"

Of the 57.9% [illegible] of respondents [illegible]

did not want to join any organization.

[illegible] in one, and 3.3% [illegible] wanted to join two or [illegible] organizations

[illegible] The types of organizations or clubs that respondents said they

Table VIII - 6

Types Of Organizations Or Clubs Respondents Wished To Join

Type	Number	Per Cent
Athletic	22	11.6
Miscellaneous	19	10.0
Service	9	4.7
Church	6	3.2
Fraternal	5	2.6
Yes, unspecified	8	4.2
No Response	121	63.7
TOTAL	190	100.0

Athletic and small miscellaneous clubs were mentioned most frequently as the type of organization or club respondents would like to join.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to the number or type of organizations or clubs respondents wished to join.

F. Structures

In an attempt to discover how satisfactory present recreation structures in the area were, respondents were asked if they felt there was a need for more or less organized recreational activities. Table VIII - 7 shows the distribution of responses obtained for this question.

Table VIII - 7

Responses To The Question Of Whether More Or Less Organized Activities Were Needed

More Or Less Organized	Number	Per Cent
More Organized	86	45.3
Less Organized	50	26.3
Both	25	13.2
No Change	1	0.5
No Response	28	14.7
TOTAL	190	100.0

A significantly larger proportion of respondents (45.3%) felt that there was a need for more organized recreational activities such as bowling and curling tournaments or little league baseball. Just over one-quarter (26.3%) of the respondents felt a need for more unorganized activities such as picnics and activities which the family plans for itself while 13.2% felt the need for both more and less organized activities.

The most popular reason given by the 76 (40%) respondents who indicated why more organized activities were needed were: that organized activities were more advantageous to more people (24 or 31.6%); that they are more efficient that way or make more permanent activities (23 or 30.3%) and that more organized activities would give the respondent more to do (11 or 14.5%).

The most popular reasons given by 50 (26.3%) respondents for the need for more unorganized activities were: that unorganized activities

were more beneficial to the family (18 or 36.0%); that there was no interest in organized activities (13 or 26.0%) and that unorganized activities were handier and involved more people (8 or 16.0%).

None of the independent variables were significantly related to any of the above variables.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VIII

This chapter has identified recreational activities that respondents indicated they would like to pursue but had been unable to for various reasons. The means of obtaining the information was a direct question: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" Responses were coded into five general types of activity: Active sports, Sociability, Travel or Spectating, Self-Improvement and Home-Centered activities. As an index of the degree of felt deprivation, the number of activities mentioned was counted. To determine the degree of initiative that had been taken in an effort to make possible the fulfillment of the identified desires, respondents were asked if they had read any books or magazines about it, and if they had tried to organize a group of people who were interested in the activity.

In an effort to discover the reason for unfulfilled recreational desires, respondents were asked to indicate what they needed in order to participate in their most desired activities.

More than one-quarter of the sample (28.5%) did not name any activities in response to this question and just over one half of the sample named one or two desired activities. Income was the only variable significantly related to the number of desired activities mentioned. Respondents in the lowest income bracket had the least number of desired activities while respondents in the highest income bracket - $8000 or more - tended to have more desired activities than other respondents.

Travel and spectator activities, and active sports were most frequently mentioned as the first choice activities respondents would like to engage in. Active sports and home-centered activities were mentioned most fre-

quently for second choice as a most desired activity. Ethnicity was the only variable significantly related to the first activity respondents would like to try. Canadian and American-born respondents tended to mention active sports more often than other activities or than did Foreign-born respondents. Respondents born in Europe, Scandinavia and the British Isles tended to mention sociable, home-centered and self-improvement activities more than did other respondents. Slavic born respondents were more interested in travel as an activity they would like to do.

Almost one-half of the respondents had not read any books or magazines related to their most desired activity and just 15.7% of the sample had read at least one related book or magazine.

Occupation was the only variable significantly related to reading books or magazines about a most desired activity. It was directly related. Also, Farmers had read more about their most desired activities than either Hollingshead 7 and non-working respondents or Housewives.

Very few respondents (5.3%) had ever tried to organize a group of people interested in their most desired activity. None of the independent variables were significantly related to the above variable.

Over one-third of the sample did not indicate what was needed in order to engage in their first most desired activity and almost three-quarters did not indicate what was needed for their second most enjoyable activity. Time and equipment and facilities were most frequently mentioned for the first most desired activity and equipment and facilities were most often mentioned for second most desired activity.

Similarly, to determine the extent of unfulfilled desires in terms of organizational involvement, respondents were asked to indicate the

[illegible]

e significantly related to the first activity [illegible]

Canadian and American-born respondents [illegible]

often than other activities [illegible]

born in Europe, Scandinavia [illegible]

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ity they would like [illegible]

Almost one-half of the respondents [illegible]

related to their [illegible]

read at least one [illegible]

Occupation was the [illegible]

of magazines about [illegible]

Farmers had read [illegible]

ed and non-[illegible]

Very few respondents [illegible]

terested in their [illegible]

were significantly related [illegible]

Over one third [illegible]

In their [illegible]

[illegible]

number and type of organizations or clubs they would like to join. Respondents were also asked if they felt there was a need in the area for more organized or less organized recreational activities and if so, why.

About two-thirds of the respondents did not wish to join any organizations or clubs and the majority of the remaining respondents wished to join one organization or club. Athletic and small miscellaneous organizations and clubs were most frequently mentioned as those which respondents would like to join. None of the independent variables were significantly related to the number or type of organization or club respondents would like to join.

A significantly larger proportion of respondents felt that there was a need for more organized activities because they were more advantageous to people and caused the activities to be more permanent and efficient. Just over one-quarter of the sample thought that activities should be more unorganized because this would be more beneficial to the family and more people were interested in these types of activities.

CHAPTER IX

RECREATIONAL PROBLEMS

Chapter IX will discuss some of the inadequacies in the existing recreational opportunities in the Coaldale area as reported by the individuals interviewed for this survey.

Respondents were asked to indicate what three summer outdoor activities they most enjoyed doing. They were then asked if they were able to participate in these activities as often as they liked and if not, why not. Responses to these questions were cross-tabulated with the independent variables and a discussion of this analysis will follow.

To determine the appropriateness of the existing recreational facilities, respondents were asked: a) what leisure opportunities there were in the area for people in their age group and if these were adequate; b) what age group was most urgently in need of programs and facilities; c) if existing facilities for youth were adequate; d) if existing facilities were fairly run; and e) if existing facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. The responses to each of these questions will also be discussed.

With regard to the development of recreation programs, the respondents were asked who they thought should take the lead in developing the programs and providing the necessary facilities; whether the workers should be paid or voluntary and what methods should be used to recruit volunteers.

A. Summer Outdoor Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate, in order of preference, the outdoor activities they liked best and whether or not they were able to participate in them as often as they liked. They were also asked to indicate

the problems they encountered in participating in these activities.

Table IX - 1 gives the summer outdoor activities which respondents liked best.

Table IX - 1

Favorite Summer Outdoor Activity

Activity	Number	Per Cent
Camping, picnicking	45	23.7
Mountain climbing, hiking	31	16.3
Boating, canoeing	22	11.6
Bicycling, horseback riding	22	11.6
Fishing, hunting	20	10.5
Passive activities	14	7.4
No Response	36	19.0
TOTAL	190	100.0

Almost one-quarter (23.7%) of the respondents mentioned camping and picnicking as their best liked summer outdoor activity. Mountain climbing and hiking were the next, most frequently mentioned, favorite outdoor activities, 16.3%. Boating or canoeing and bicycling or horseback riding were both mentioned by 11.6% of the respondents. Passive activities were not strongly endorsed.

Table IX - 2 shows the outdoor activities which respondents mentioned as being second most enjoyable in the summer.

Table IX - 2

Second Favorite Summer Outdoor Activity

Activity	Number	Per Cent
Boating and canoeing	30	15.8
Camping and picnicking	27	14.1
Driving and sightseeing	22	11.6
Bicycling and horseback riding	16	8.4
Fishing and hunting	15	7.9
Passive activities	17	9.0
Mountain climbing, hiking	7	3.7
No response	56	29.5
TOTAL	190	100.0

Boating and canoeing was slightly more popular as a second choice favorite outdoor activity than was camping and picnicking. Driving and sightseeing were also popular as second favorite outdoor activities. Mountain climbing and hiking were the least popular second choice outdoor activities.

Almost one-half of the sample (94 or 49.5%) did not indicate which activity was their third choice, as a preferred summer outdoor activity. Passive activities (mentioned by 29 or 15.3%) were more popular than other activities while bicycling and horseback riding were the next most popular third choice outdoor activities (mentioned by 20 or 10.5%). Fishing and hunting were the least popular third choice outdoor activities - mentioned by only 6 or 3.2% of the sample.

Sex was the only variable significantly related to the outdoor activity liked best in the summer.

The relationship between the favorite summer outdoor activity and sex of respondent is given in Table IX - 3.

Table IX - 3

Favorite Outdoor Activity By Sex Of Respondent

	Favorite Activity												
Sex	Camping, Picnicking		Fishing, Hunting		Bicycling, Horseback Riding		Sightseeing, Driving		Boating, Canoeing		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	13	18.3	14	19.7	13	18.3	9	12.7	11	15.5	11	15.5	71
Female	32	39.0	5	6.1	9	11.0	5	6.1	11	13.4	20	24.4	82
TOTAL	45	29.4	19	12.4	22	14.4	14	9.2	22	14.4	31	20.3	153

$(P < .01)$

The data show that females tended to enjoy activities such as camping and picnicking (39% females vs. 18.3% males) and climbing and hiking (24.4% females vs. 15.5% males). Males tended to mention pastimes such as fishing and hunting (19.7% males vs. 6.1% females), bicycling and horseback riding (18.3% males vs. 11.0% females) and driving and sightseeing (12.7% males vs. 6.1% females) as their favorite outdoor summer activities. The same number of females and males (11) mentioned boating and canoeing as their favorite summer outdoor activity.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were able to engage in their three favorite outdoor activities as often as they desired. Of the total sample, 60 or 31.6% did not respond to the question. Over one-third of the sample (36.3% or 69) did not engage in any of their favorite activities as often as they desired while 35 or 18.4% were able to engage in all of their favorite activities as often as they wished. About 5% (10)

of the sample were able to engage in two of their three most favorite summer activities as often as they desired while 5.8% (11) were able to engage in the activity they liked best and 1.6% (5) were able to engage in their second and third choice favorite activity as often as they liked.

Income and occupation were significantly related to doing favorite summer outdoor activities as often as desired but sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and age were not significantly related to this variable.

There was a fairly consistent inverse relationship between doing a favorite summer outdoor activity as often as desired and income of respondent ($P <.05$).

More than one-half of the respondents earning less than $3000 (15 or 60.0%) and from $3000 to $5499 (20 or 62.5%) were able to engage in their preferred summer outdoor activity as often as they desired. These proportions decreased to 38.1% (8) of those earning from $5500 to $7999 and to 20.8% (5) of those earning $8000 or more who said the same.

The relationship between occupation and participating in one's favorite summer outdoor activity as often as desired is shown in Table IX - 4.

Table IX - 4

Engaging In Favorite Summer Outdoor Activity As Often As Desired By Occupation Of Respondent

Occupation	"Do As Often As Desired?" Yes N	Yes %	No N	No %	Total
Farmers	5	19.2	21	80.8	26
Hollingshead 1 to 4	7	46.7	8	53.3	15
Hollingshead 5 & 6	6	45.2	7	53.8	13
Hollingshead 7 and non-working	16	88.9	2	11.1	18
Housewives	27	48.2	29	51.8	56
TOTAL	61	47.7	67	52.3	128

(P < .01)

The data indicate that Farmers were least able to engage in their best liked outdoor activities as often as they desired (19.2%). Respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 7 and non-working were the most likely to engage in their favorite summer activity as often as they desired (88.9%). Approximately the same proportion of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4 (46.7%), Hollingshead 5 & 6 (45.2%), and Housewives (48.2%) were able to engage in their favorite, summer outdoor activity as often as they wished.

Almost two-thirds of the sample (123 or 64.7%) did not indicate why they were unable to participate in their favorite summer outdoor activity as often as they desired. The most frequently given reason, reported by 26.3% (50) of the sample, was the lack of time. Other reasons were money, health problems, transportation, climate, equipment and facilities, and family ties.

B. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

Respondents were asked: "What leisure time opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group, that you know of?"

The responses were then counted and tabulated. Table IX - 5 gives the distribution of responses for this question.

Table IX - 5

Number Of Known Leisure Opportunities

Number Of Opportunities	Number	Per Cent
None	39	20.5
One	23	12.1
Two	51	26.8
Three	27	14.2
Four	17	9.0
Five or more	13	6.8
No response	20	10.5
TOTAL	190	99.9

Just over one-fifth (20.5%) of the sample knew of no leisure activities in which to participate. Of the remainder of the sample, 38.9% knew of one or two leisure opportunities, 14.2% knew of three and 15.8% knew of four or more opportunities available in the area.

Education and age were significantly related to the number of leisure opportunities available in the area for a respondent's particular age group. Table IX - 6 shows the relationship with education.

Table IX - 6

Number of Known Leisure Opportunities By Education Of Respondent

Education	None		One Or Two		Three or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1 to 6 years	4	14.8	17	63.0	6	22.2	27
7 to 9 years	19	33.9	20	35.7	17	30.4	56
10 or 11 years	4	13.3	12	40.0	14	46.7	30
12 years or more	8	15.7	23	45.1	20	39.2	51
TOTAL	35	21.3	72	43.9	57	34.8	164

Number Of Opportunities

(P < .05)

The data show that a significantly larger proportion of respondents with 7 to 9 years of education reported having no leisure activities available in the area (33.9%). Respondents with 10 to 11 years of education tended to be aware of more activities in the area than did other respondents - 46.7% knew of three or more leisure opportunities.

There was a curvilinear relationship, skewed towards younger respondents, between age and number of leisure opportunities available in the area. More than one-third (12 or 35.3%) of the respondents 30 years of age or under and 45.5% (15) of the respondents 31 to 40 years of age and 36.4% (16) of those from 41 to 50 years reported having 3 or more leisure opportunities whereas just 30.8% (12) of the 51 to 65 year age group and 11.8% (2) of those over 65 years of age reported the same.

Sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, income and occupation were not significantly related to the number of leisure opportunities available.

C. Needful Segments Of The Population

Respondents were asked what age group was most in need of additional facilities, and why. Only 20 or 10.5% did not respond to the question, and only one respondent did not specify an age group. Over half of the sample (98 or 51.6%) said that teenagers needed more activities. Of these, 94 gave reasons for their answer. The most common, given by 79 (84%) of those answering was: "currently there is nothing for the teenagers to do". Another 10 (10.6%) said that more activities would "keep them occupied and off the streets".

School children (up to 13 years) and pre-schoolers were mentioned by 31 (16.3%) respondents as a needful group. Of the 28 respondents who gave reasons, 25 (89.9%) said that this group had nothing to do as there were no playgrounds.

The "Middle-aged" and "Everybody" was mentioned as a combined group in need of additional facilities. Reasons for these choices were given by 23 respondents. "Not enough recreation" was given by 13 (56.5%) and "nothing for middle-aged people to do" was given by 8 (34.8%) respondents.

The old-age group was named by 7 (3.7%) respondents as being the category of individuals most in need of additional facilities. Of the six respondents who gave a reason for their answer, five said that there was nothing for them to do and one person said that they have more time than any other group.

Sex and ethnicity were significantly related to the age group reported to be most in need of additional recreational facilities. Marital status, generation, income, occupation, education and age were not significantly related to this variable.

Almost the same proportion of males (43 or 58.9%) as females (54 or 57.4%) said that teenagers were the group with the greatest need for additional facilities. A slightly higher proportion of females felt that children under 13 were the most needful group (19 or 20.2% females vs. 12 or 16.4% males) and a higher proportion of females (17 or 18.1%) than males (5 or 6.8%) felt that everybody had a need for more recreational facilities. Males were more inclined to mention adults (13 or 17.8%) as those most in need of additional facilities than were females (4 or 4.3%) ($P < .01$).

Because of the small number of respondents born outside of Canada and the United States, the categories were dichotomized into Canadian and American-born and Foreign-born respondents. Table IX - 7 shows the relationship between ethnicity and age group most in need of additional facilities.

Table IX - 7

Age Group Most In Need Of Facilities By Ethnicity Of Respondent

Ethnicity	Age Group Children Under 13		Teenagers		Adults		Everybody		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian and American-born	14	14.6	64	66.9	11	11.5	7	7.3	96
Foreign-born	17	23.3	34	46.6	7	9.6	15	20.6	73
TOTAL	31	18.3	98	58.0	18	10.7	22	13.0	169

($P < .02$)

A significant proportion of both Canadian and American-born respondents (66.9%) and Foreign-born respondents (46.6%) indicated that teenagers was the group most in need of additional facilities. However,

Foreign-born respondents were more likely to mention children under 13 years of age (23.3%) and everybody (20.6%) as needful groups than were Canadian and American-born respondents (14.6% and 7.3% respectively).

Respondents were next asked what was needed for the age group they specified as being in greatest need. The most common responses given by those who had specified teenagers were "more sports such as bowling or curling" - mentioned by 66 (34.7%) and "something to keep them busy, such as social programs, clubs and organizations" - mentioned by 18 (9.5%).

The most common answer to "what is needed for school children and pre-schoolers?" was again more sports such as bowling, swimming, hockey, etc. - mentioned by 23 (12.1%) respondents.

Less than 10% of the sample indicated what was needed for the middle-aged group, the old age group and everybody. The most common response for all three was "something to keep them busy".

D. Adequacy Of Facilities

1. Adequacy For Own Age Group

Respondents were asked if the leisure time opportunities in the Coaldale area were adequate for their particular age group, and if not, what they thought was needed. Of the total sample, 39 (20.5%) did not reply to the question. The distribution of the remaining respondents is outlined in Table IX - 8.

Table IX - 8

First Opportunity Needed For Respondent's Age Group

Reported Needs	Number	Per Cent
Nothing, facilities adequate	45	29.8
Inadequate, no elaboration	28	18.5
Athletics	55	36.4
Meeting Places	12	7.9
Clubs	6	4.0
Playgrounds, Parks	3	2.0
Handicrafts, workshops	2	1.3
TOTAL	151	99.9

Almost one-third (29.8%) of the respondents reported that the facilities were adequate. However, in addition to the 18.5% of the respondents who felt that facilities were inadequate, but did not elaborate as to what was needed to improve the situation, 36.4% mentioned the need for more athletics facilities. Clubs, playgrounds, parks, handicrafts and workshops were the least mentioned needs of the area.

Income was the only independent variable significantly related to what was reported needed in the area to improve the leisure time opportunities. This relationship is shown in Table IX - 9.

Table IX - 9

First Opportunity Needed By Income Of Respondent

Income	Nothing		Meeting Places Clubs, Playgrounds		Athletic Facilities		Inadeq. No Elabor.		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $3000	11	42.3	5	19.2	3	11.5	7	26.9	26
$3000 - $5499	10	24.4	7	17.1	20	48.8	4	9.8	41
$5500 or more	11	22.0	8	16.0	26	52.0	5	10.0	50
TOTAL	32	27.4	20	17.1	49	41.9	16	13.7	117

Reported Needs

($P < .05$)

There was an inverse relationship between perceived adequacy of existing facilities and income. Of those respondents earning less than $3000, 42.3% felt that the present facilities were perfectly adequate and this proportion decreased to 24.4% of those earning from $3000 to $5499 and 22.0% of those earning $5500 or more.

Respondents in the lowest income bracket were more likely to say that more facilities such as meeting places, clubs and playgrounds were needed whereas respondents in the higher income brackets felt a need for more athletic facilities - 52.0% of those earning $5500 said more athletic facilities were required. Respondents earning less than $3000 also tended not to elaborate on what was needed to make facilities adequate in the area.

Only 30 respondents mentioned a second leisure opportunity which was needed in the area. Of these respondents, 28 (93.3%) felt that there was a need for more athletic facilities and 2 (6.7%) said that more and better clubs were needed.

2. Adequacy For Youth

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether they felt the facilities were adequate for youth, and, if not, why not.

Only six (3.2%) respondents did not reply to the question and 156 (82.1%) said that facilities definitely were not adequate for youth. Less than 10% of the sample (15 or 7.9%) felt that facilities definitely were adequate whereas 10 (5.3%) respondents were not sure and 3 (1.6%) said the facilities were adequate but qualified their statements.

Income was the only variable significantly related to the adequacy of facilities for youth ($P < .001$). Respondents earning less than $3000 were the least likely to say that facilities were not adequate for youth (23 or 65.7%) whereas respondents earning from $3000 to $5499 were the most likely to say that facilities were inadequate for the youth in the area (48 or 96.0%). Of the highest income groups, 27 (90%) of those earning from $5500 to $7999 and 92.9% (26) of those earning $8000 or more reported that facilities for youth were inadequate.

Of the 149 respondents who indicated why they felt that facilities were not adequate, 80 (53.7%) said the inadequacy was due to poor facilities, 50 (33.6%) said it was due to lack of athletic facilities, 9 (6.0%) gave lack of leadership as the reason, 5 (3.4%) said that facilities were too scattered, 4 (2.7%) said criticism of youth caused the inadequacy, and 1 (0.7%) respondent said there was not enough variety in the existing facilities.

Respondents were asked what new opportunities or facilities were needed for the young people in the area. Table IX - 10 gives the distribution of responses obtained to the above question.

Table IX - 10

Responses To "What New Facilities Or Opportunities Are Needed For Youth?"

Reported Needs	Number	Per Cent
More or better organized sports	125	65.8
Recreation center and meeting place	17	9.0
Everything	12	6.3
Training course, instructors, personnel	5	2.6
Cultural Activities And Clubs	3	1.6
Parks And Playgrounds	1	0.5
Nothing	4	2.1
No Response	23	12.1
TOTAL	190	100.0

Only 2.1% of the respondents said that nothing new was needed in the area for youth.

The need for more and better organized sports was mentioned by 65.8% of the respondents.

3. Operation Of Facilities

Coaldale respondents were asked whether they thought the existing public and private recreational facilities were run fairly, i.e. does everyone have an equal chance to use them.

Of the 118 respondents who replied to the question, 82 or 69.5% answered positively; 5 or 4.2% answered positively but qualified their statements, 16 or 13.6% were undecided, and 15 or 12.9% said that the facilities were not run in a fair manner.

Sex was the only variable significantly related to perceived fairness of the operation of existing facilities. More males (49 or 84.5%)

than females (38 or 64.4%) felt that facilities were run fairly whereas more females than males were undecided about the operation of existing facilities (12 or 20.3% females vs. 4 or 6.9% males).

Respondents were also asked if there was anything about the way in which recreational facilities were run which prevented them from using the facilities as often as they wanted. Over half of the respondents (99 or 52.1%) answered negatively, 9 or 4.7% answered positively and 3 or 1.6% were unsure. The rest of the sample, 79 or 41.5% did not respond to the question.

"Inadequate facilities" was the most frequently mentioned reason (5 or 55.5%) in response to the question "what prevents you from using existing facilities?"

4. Concentration Or Diversification Of Facilities

Coaldale respondents were asked whether existing facilities were too scattered or too concentrated. The distribution of their responses is given in Table IX - 11.

Table IX - 11

Concentration Of Facilities

Facilities	Number	Per Cent
O.K.	93	49.0
Undecided	27	14.2
Too concentrated	21	11.1
Too scattered	20	10.5
Neither - inadequate everywhere	12	6.3
Both	1	0.5
No response	16	8.4
TOTAL	190	100.0

Almost one-half of the sample said that the facilities were neither too scattered nor too concentrated. Approximately the same proportion of respondents reported that the facilities were too scattered (10.5%) as reported that they were too concentrated (11.1%).

Twelve respondents (6.3%) felt that the facilities were too scattered because there seemed to be a lack of facilities in certain areas.

Age was the only variable significantly related to attitudes regarding adequacy of facilities. Table IX - 12 shows this relationship.

Table IX - 12

Adequacy Of Facilities By Age Of Respondent

	Concentration								
Age	Too Concentrated		Too Scattered		Okay		Undecided		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
30 years and under	6	18.2	7	21.2	17	51.5	3	9.1	33
31 to 40 years	4	13.8	2	6.9	17	58.6	6	20.7	29
41 to 50 years	3	6.8	4	9.1	34	77.3	3	6.8	44
51 years and over	7	10.8	7	10.8	24	36.9	27	41.5	65
TOTAL	20	11.7	20	11.7	92	53.8	39	22.8	171

$(P < .001)$

The data show that respondents who were 51 years and over tended to be undecided about whether the location of existing facilities was adequate - 41.5% were undecided. Over three-quarters (77.3%) of those respondents between 41 to 50 years of age felt that the location of facilities was fine as it was, while 58.6% of the 31 to 40 year age group and 51.5% of the 30 year and under age group said the same. Younger respondents (under 31 years)

were more likely to say that facilities were either too scattered (21.2%) or too concentrated (18.2%) in one area.

E. Staff

The respondents were asked about their preferences for paid or volunteer recreational leaders and how volunteers could be recruited.

1. Paid Versus Volunteer Workers

Over one half of the respondents (100 or 52.6%) favored volunteer workers; 18 (9.5%) favored workers paid by the Provincial government; 17 (9.0%) favored Municipally paid workers; and 3 (1.6%) favored Federally paid workers. Another 9 (4.7%) respondents favored government paid workers but did not specify which government. Eighteen (9.5%) respondents felt that there should be both government paid and voluntary staff. There was no response given by 25 (13.2%) of the sample.

The most common reasons given for preferring volunteer workers were "they have more interest" - mentioned by 18 or 9.5%; and "they are closer to the community and the situation" - also mentioned by 18 or 9.5%. Over two-thirds (69.5% or 132) of the sample did not give any reasons.

The most popular reason given by those who preferred paid workers was "paid personnel are better qualified" - mentioned by 26 or 13.7% of the sample. Another reason given for preferring paid workers was that "volunteers tend to lose interest" - mentioned by 9 or 4.7% of the sample.

2. Recruitment Of Volunteers

The respondents were asked how volunteer workers could be attracted. The majority of the sample (135 or 71.1%) either did not respond to the question, had no ideas or said there was no way to attract more and better volunteers. The distribution of responses is given in Table IX - 13.

Table IX - 13

Suggested Methods For Volunteer Recruitment

Methods Of Recruitment	Number	Per Cent
No response, no suggestion	135	71.1
Honorarium attached to position	18	9.5
Meetings	10	5.3
Training course	8	4.2
Advertising, publicity	7	3.7
Make life easier so more time can be spent volunteering	7	3.7
Personally contacted	4	2.1
Satisfy volunteers by giving them jobs they want	1	0.5
TOTAL	190	100.1

As shown in Table IX - 13, no responses received substantial support. The small number of respondents also precluded cross-tabulation with any of the independent variables.

Respondents were asked about their use of the various mass media in an attempt to assess possible means for a program of volunteer recruitment. A detailed analysis of the patterns of media use is given in Appendix G.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER IX

This chapter has considered some of the inadequacies of existing recreational opportunities and facilities in the Coaldale area, as seen by the individuals interviewed for this survey. Obstacles to current leisure activities and desired activities were discussed. The respondents' attitudes concerning the location, operation and the adequacy of existing facilities and the staff for these facilities were presented.

In order to discover the obstacles to current summer outdoor activities, respondents were asked to name the outdoor activities they most enjoyed doing and to state why they had not been able to participate in these activities as often as they liked.

Camping and picnicking were the most frequently mentioned summer outdoor activities which respondents liked best. Boating and swimming were slightly more popular as second choice favorite outdoor activities in the summer and passive activities were more popular as third choice favorite summer outdoor activities.

Best-liked activity was related to sex. Males preferred fishing, hunting, bicycling, horseback riding, driving and sightseeing while females favored camping and picnicking.

Over one-third of the sample said they were unable to engage in their favorite outdoor activity as often as desired while another third of the sample reported being able to engage in all of their favorite activities as often as they wished.

There was an inverse relationship between participating in favorite summer activities as often as desired and income and occupation.

The modal response to the question "why are you unable to engage in your favorite activity as often as you wish?" was lack of time.

Respondents were asked: "What leisure time opportunities are there in this area for people in your age groups that you know of?" One-fifth of the sample reported knowing of no opportunities. There was a curvilinear relationship between awareness of opportunities and age: those 31 to 40 years of age were aware of most opportunities.

When asked who was most in need of additional activities, over half of the sample said teenagers because there is nothing for them to do. Less than one-fifth of the sample thought pre-schoolers, school children or the middle-aged required additional facilities. Very few named the old as a needy group.

Females and foreign respondents were more likely than males and Canadian or American respondents to say that children or "everyone" required additional facilities.

More sports and social programs were recommended for teenagers. Sports programs were also suggested for school children. No specific recommendations were made for any of the other age groups.

Roughly one-third of the sample reported being satisfied that leisure opportunities for their own age group were adequate. One-third of those who were dissatisfied with existing opportunities mentioned the need for more athletic facilities. Perceived adequacy of existing opportunities was inversely related to income.

More than four-fifths of the sample thought facilities available to youth were inadequate. Poor facilities and lack of facilities were the major reasons given. Perceived adequacy of facilities for youth was inversely related to income. More and better organized sports facilities

for youth were recommended by two-thirds of the sample.

While two-fifths of the sample expressed no opinion, two- thirds of those who responded felt that public and private recreational facilities were being run fairly. More men than women thought the facilities were operated fairly.

In support of the above finding, over half of the sample reported that the way facilities were being operated did not prevent them from using the facilities whenever they desired.

Nearly one-half of the sample said that facilities were neither too concentrated or too scattered. One-fifth of the sample was euqally divided in saying facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. Attitude regarding the location of facilities was related to age - younger respondents were more dissatisfied with the location of facilities than older respondents.

Respondents were asked whether they preferred to have paid or volunteer recreational leaders. Volunteers were favored by over one-half of the sample on the grounds that they were more interested and would be closer to the community. One-quarter of the sample favored paid leaders who, they felt, would be better qualified than volunteers. Those who favored volunteer leaders could offer no ideas on how to attract volunteer workers.

CHAPTER X

COALDALE FACILITIES

To determine what facilities and programs were available to the Coaldale respondents, an inventory of the Parks and Recreation Department programs, church programs, church facilities, municipal facilities, clubs and organizations, and commercial outlets was taken.

A. Facilities Available

1. Community Hall: This building has no specialized equipment. It is a hall about 2,500 sq. ft. and can be rented for activities.

2. Outdoor Skating Rink: This is a regulation size hockey rink (180' x 80'), used for hockey and free skating.

3. Curling Rink: Located in a building next to the outdoor rink, the curling rink has 4 sheets of ice. Two of these are rented by the Department for $1,400.00 each winter for indoor skating. The curling rink was built by community members, but it is largely dependent on the Department rent money for maintenance.

4. Track and Field: This is a one-quarter mile track around a regulation size football field, located on Kate Andrews High School property and maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department.

5. Court House Meeting Room: The court room is located in the basement of the Town Offices, and can be used as a meeting room for small groups.

6. Scout Hall: This building about 800 sq. ft., is community owned and town maintained. It is rented by the Department for $11.00 per month.

7. Fire Hall Meeting Room: This room is about 450 sq. ft., and can be used, rent free, by small groups.

8. School Gymnasium: School facilities can be rented for $3.00 an hour for janitor fees. Arrangements are made through the janitors.

9. Coaldale Public Library: This was a Centennial project and can seat 15 persons. Circulation of books is about 30,000 copies per year.

10. Baseball Park: There is a regulation size baseball diamond, as well as a strip of about 2 acres, which is used as an outdoor archery range.

11. Rodeo-Scooter Area: This is a newly acquired area of about 10 acres which has been drained, and will be developed for use as a scooter area, and for rodeos, gymkhanas, and the saddle club.

12. School Grounds: All 4 of the schools in Coaldale have grounds with baseball diamonds and play areas, which can be used by anyone.

13. Coaldale Tot-Lot: This is a supervised play area during July and August for the young children. The grounds are not fenced, and there is a wading pool.

There are two more areas which are being developed by the Department, one within the town and one outside. There is a triangular area of about 2 acres between the road and the main street, which can be developed for parkland. There is also a 40 acre lake 13 miles east of Coaldale which will be developed for a fishing place and campground some day. Some money has also been raised for a swimming pool in Coaldale.

B. Department Programs

The Parks and Recreation Department of Coaldale has a Supervisor and a Board, consisting of 7 members. The programs which were initiated through the Department, and those which are presently operating within the Department, are outlined in Table X - 1.

Table X - 1

DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

Name of Program	Facilities Used	Time and Season	Age-Sex Membership	Fees
Archery	Community Hall " "	Jan. to March " " (8 sessions)	Juniors (m & f) - up to 16 Adults - over 16	10¢/session 25¢/session
	South of Ball Park	July - Sept. 10	Juniors - up to 16	10¢/session
Badminton	Kate Andrews High School Gym	Jan. - March	Over 16 (m & f)	none
Bicycling	Kate Andrews High School Track	July 27 Sept. 7	m & f, 6 to 17	none
Baseball	Baseball Park	June - July	Boys, 9 - 12	none
Arts and Crafts	Scout Hall	Year-round programs	Females and Adults	$2.00/pers. or plus material
Fish and Game Association	J. Davidson School Community Hall	monthly, except July & August	Adult, everyone	none
Hunter Training Course		Spring	14 - 18, m & f	none
Ice Fishing	Chin Lake	Feb. - 1 day	family	none
Family Fishing		May	family	none
Saddle Club	Town Fire Hall meeting room Proposed Rodeo Grounds	Summer	All	none

Table X - 1 Cont'd

Name of Program	Facilities Used	Time and Season	Age-Sex Membership	Fees
Gymkhana	Proposed rodeo grounds	May - July, Summer	Family	none
Tot-Lot	Tot-Lot Grounds	July - August	Young, m & f	none
Youth Centre	Rented Building	Dec. - Jan. Fri. - Sat. pm Sun. afternoon	Teens, m & f	none
Hockey - Bantam & Midget	Outdoor Rink	Jan. - Feb.	10 - 13 boys	midget - 25¢
Pick-up games	Outdoor Rink	Jan. - Feb.	14 - 17 boys	none
Pick-up games	Outdoor Rink	Jan. - Feb.	Adult men	none
Midget team	Lethbridge Ice Arena	Nov. - Feb.	14 - 17	25¢
Horseshoes	North of Library Building	Summer	All	none
Ladies Keep Fit	J. Davidson School	Winter	Ladies - adult	$2.00
Skating	Town Curling Rink	Jan. 1 - Mar. 15	youth, m & f	none
	Outdoor Rink	Jan. - Mar.	all	none
Softball	St. Joseph's School Diamond	June, July	girls	none
		August	men	none
			sugar beet workers	none
Senior Citizens	Bus Tour	Sept. 8, 1 trip	Senior Citizens	none
Swimming	Henderson Lake pool, Lethbridge	July - Aug.	School age, m & f	admission

The staff for the Parks and Recreation Department programs is mostly volunteer. Salaried staff include the Supervisor, a maintenance man for the parks from Spring to Winter, three playground leaders for July and August, and a Librarian.

C. Other Clubs

Information was compiled on the following clubs in Coaldale and is presented in Table X - 2.

Table X - 2

Clubs And Programs

Name Of Club	Facilities Used	Meetings And Programs
Coaldale Little Theatre	R.I. Baker School Auditorium: size -60' x 100'; rented for provision of sound and light systems; stage - 23' x 14' and curtains. Seats 400 persons. School gets some profit.	15 men and women actors; 3 rehearsals per week for 3 months; 2 productions for 500 audience. No fee structure.
Kinsmen Club	Rented banquet room	25 men, meeting twice a month except July and August; raised $3,600 toward new pool; Annual Scholarship of $100 for Commercial Education. Fees.
Rotary Club	Rented banquet room	21 men, meetings once a week; Red Cross collection; Gr. 6 Essay Contest; Adventure in Citizenship. Fees.

D. Commercial Recreation Outlets

There are two main commercial recreation outlets in Coaldale, these being a bowling alley and a billiards hall.

The bowling alley has 4 lanes and 6 pinball machines. Bowling leagues run from mid-October to Easter. Programs are outlined in Table X - 3.

Table X - 3

Programs For Bowling In Coaldale

Name Of Program	Age Group	Attendance	Frequency	Charge
Mixed League	25 to 45	144	18/year	25¢ admission 10¢ rental
Men's League	25 to 45	24	18/year	25¢ admission 10¢ rental
Pee-Wee League	5 to 13	20	18/year	25¢ admission

When the leagues are not in operation, the alleys can be booked in advance. During peak periods, the bowling alley operates at 100% capacity, and at 20% during slack periods. The outlet is profitable, and there is an instructor on staff.

The billiards hall has 9 pool tables, and charges 60¢ per hour for all users. Average daily attendance is 35 men between 15 and 24 years, with about 50 on Saturdays. During peak periods, the hall operates at about 60% of capacity, and at 20% during slack periods. The facilities can be booked in advance, but not during peak time, which is 4:00 to 5:30 p.m., and 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. The operation is profitable.

E. Church Programs And Facilities

Coaldale has 10 active churches, outlined in Table X - 4.

Table X - 4

Churches In Coaldale

Type Of Church	Number
Anglican	1
Buddhist	1
Christian Reformed	1
Latter Day Saints	1
Lutheran	2
Mennonite	2
Roman Catholic	1
United	1
TOTAL	10

The minister for each church, or a spokesman for the Congregation, was asked questions concerning the physical facilities owned by the church, and also concerning the services and programs offered by the church. The tabulated results of these questions are outlined in Table X - 5 and Table X - 6.

Table X - 5

CHURCH FACILITIES REPORTED BY 10 COALDALE CHURCHES

TYPE OF ROOM	NUMBER	SIZE	CAPACITY	EQUIPMENT	RENTAL CONDITIONS
Sanctuary or Chapel	10	1,000 to 5,000 sq. ft.: 3 5001 to 6,500 sq. ft.: 3	up to 100 persons: 3 101 to 300: 1 301 t0 500: 3 over 500: 2	Fixed seating: 2 Moveable seating: 3	No rentals: 3 Religious (Christian) only: 3 Monetary condition only: 2 Never been considered, but could be: 2
Hall	4	less than 1,000 sq. ft.: 1 1,000 to 2,000 sq. ft.: 1 over 2,000 sq. ft.: 1	100 persons: 2	Tables, chairs: 2	Same as above
Class Rooms	5	over 2,500 sq. ft.: 1 unspecified: 4	50 to 100 persons: 2 100 to 200 persons: 2 over 200 persons: 1	unspecified: 5	Same as above
Kitchen	3	under 500 sq. ft: 1 unspecified: 2	50 to 100 persons: 1 100 to 200 persons: 1 over 200 persons: 1	Stove: 2 Fridge: 2 Tables: 2	Same as above

Some of the churches did not have facilities aside from the sanctuary or chapel, and some did not specify the dimensions or capacities or equipment.

Church programs are outlined in Table X - 6.

Table X - 6

CHURCH PROGRAMS IN COALDALE OF 10 CHURCHES

Type of Program	Number	Age-Sex	Attendance	Time and Season	Staff
Sunday Services	15	Family: 10 Adult: 1 Unspecified: 4	50 - 100: 5 101 - 300: 3 Unspecified: 4	Weekly: 10 Weekly - school year Unspecified: 4	Salaried ministers: 10
Week-day Services	6	Families all ages	less than 50: 3 50 - 100: 3	every week: 6	Salaried ministers: 2
Women's Groups	11	Adult women (over 20)	0 - 15: 3 16 - 20: 4 21 - 40: 4	monthly: 3 bi-monthly: 4 irregular or unspecified: 4	voluntary; elected executives: 11
Men's Groups	3	Adult men (over 21)	10 or less: 2 10 to 20: 1	weekly: 1 bi-monthly: 1 monthly: 1	voluntary: elected executives 3
Adult Groups (men & women)	7	Adult men and women (over 15)	0-30: 4 31-100: 2 100-200: 1	weekly: 3 weekly-no summer: 1 twice monthly: 1 monthly/all year: 2	voluntary, elected executives: (4) salaried teacher: 1 minister: 2

Table X - 6

CHURCH PROGRAMS IN COALDALE OF 10 CHURCHES
- Continued -

Type of Program	Number	Age-Sex	Attendance	Time and Season	Staff
Girls' Groups	3	9-24 (female) 12-17 (female) 8-11 (female)	30 14 6	Weekly school year: 3	Voluntary; directors: 3
Boys' Groups	2	9-14 (male) 14-18 (males)	30 5	Weekly school year: 2	Voluntary; advisor: 1 Minister: 1
Youth Groups	13	male & female 3 to 16: 6 6 to 24: 1 10 to 20: 3 14 and up: 3	0 - 30: 6 31 - 100: 5 101 - 200: 2	Twice weekly: 1 weekly all year: 4 weekly school year: 6 weekly Nov. to April: 2	Voluntary; advisors: 12 Salaried Teachers: 1
Choirs	13	20-50 (m): 2 8 - 16: 5 m 15-60: 3 & 20-60: 3 f	0 to 20: 7 21 to 40: 3 41 to 60: 3	Weekly school year: 10 Weekly all year: 3	Voluntary: conductor & accompanist: 11 Salaried conductors: 2

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has presented information pertinent to an assessment of the current recreation involvements and needs of the population in the area surrounding the town of Coaldale - that part of ranges 19 and 20 falling in Townships 10 and 11; just east of Lethbridge and south of the Oldman River.

The information relates to the recreational activities and needs, as well as the recreational resources of the area. In more detail, the former includes information on the work involvements, organizational involvements, social involvements, leisure time availability, current recreational activities, recreational interests which cannot currently be satisfied, and perceptions of special recreational needs and problems experienced by various groups in the area, as reported by a sample of adults living in the Coaldale area. Information on the recreational resources of the area includes details on the recreational programs and facilities operated by the town of Coaldale, the churches, the secular clubs and associations, and by commercial proprietors, in the area.

In this final overview chapter which precedes the detailing of recommendations emerging from the study, we shall review briefly the characteristics of the population of the Coaldale area, the methodology of the research study, the findings of the recreational demand study, and the findings of the recreational resources inventory.

A. Population Of The Coaldale Area

Data from the 1961 and 1966 Census of Canada were used to describe the population of the Coaldale study area, and to compare it to that of Alberta as a whole, on several characteristics - the age-sex distribution,

various family characteristics, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion.

The population of the Coaldale area, when compared with that of Alberta, was found to be over-represented in terms of teen-aged residents (10 to 19 years), and older people (55 and over), under-represented in terms of young children (0 to 9 years) and young adults (20 to 34), and slightly under-represented in terms of males.

The study area had a larger proportion of family households and of one-family households, smaller proportions of non-family and one-person households, and a larger average family size, both in terms of average number of persons per family and average number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home.

Considering occupational characteristics, the largest discrepancy between the Coaldale area and the Alberta populations was found for the farmer category: 46.3% of the Coaldale area labour force as opposed to 21.3% of the Alberta labour force were farmers. Also, more people in the study area were labourers or craftsmen. All other occupational categories were under-represented in the Coaldale area, as compared with the Province as a whole. The largest discrepancies in this direction were found in the clerical, managerial and service and recreation categories.

The Coaldale area residents spent fewer years in formal education than did Alberta residents in general. The proportion of the study area population having elementary schooling or less was greater than that of Alberta's population, while the proportion having secondary schooling or more was smaller for the Coaldale area than for the Province.

The ethnic distribution of the study area population was quite different from that of the Alberta population. The study area contained much smaller proportions of people of British Isles, Scandinavian, French and Ukrainian ethnic origins. The Coaldale area was very highly populated with people of German, Netherlands, "Other European" - Austrian, Czech, Slovak, Finnish, Hungarian, etc. - and Asiatic origin. These four ethnic groups made up three-quarters of the Coaldale area population, but only one-quarter of the Alberta population.

The religious distributions of the two populations differed most sharply for the Mennonite denomination - 32.6% of the study area population as compared to 1.2% of the Alberta population were in this category. There were also greater proportions of Lutherans and people of "other denominations" - Adventist, Christian Reformed, Mormon, Confucian and Buddhist, etc. - in the study area. The Coaldale area population was under-represented in terms of the Roman Catholic and the major protestant denominations, especially the United Church.

B. Methodology Of The Research Study

Four topics are considered in this section: the sources of data used in the present study, the content of the interview schedule and of the resource inventory, and a description and assessment of the sample of adult residents in the Coaldale area which was interviewed.

1. Source Of Data

Three primary sources of data were used in this study. First, information taken from published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the area with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, occupation, educational attainment, etc. Second,

information on the recreational demand in the area is based on the responses of 190 adult residents of the area to a comprehensive interview schedule which is described in more detail below. Third, the information on the recreational resources of the area is based on the inventorying of recreational programs and facilities which was conducted in the area, also described below.

2. The Interview Schedule

The interview schedule included items on the social backgrounds, and items on the leisure time availability, leisure activities and interests of respondents. The former consisted of questions on age, sex, community of residence, ethnic origin, educational attainments, occupation, etc., and these data were used to discover the contrasting social characteristics of subjects reporting varying amounts of leisure time, and differing leisure activities and interests. The latter included a large number of questions on work involvements, leisure time availability, organizational and social involvements, recreational and leisure time activities, interests, preferences, etc.

The schedule was based on those used in similar studies of the Crowsnest Pass area and Lethbridge. Actual interviews using this version of the schedule took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and one half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and volubility of the respondent.

3. The Resource Inventory

The recreational resource inventory was made by having a research worker secure relevant information from the various groups and organizations in Coaldale which provide recreationally relevant opportunities. These groups included town governmental bodies, churches, secular clubs and associations, and commercial establishments. The information collected from these

various sources included data on facilities and on programs. The former included descriptions of the space available, and inventorying the recreational equipment which was provided. The information on programs included descriptions of the kinds of programs, of the age and sex characteristics of the target groups for whom they were devised, of the amount and kind of leadership involved (i.e. volunteer or paid, the kinds of skills or special training of those involved, etc.) the seasons of the year during which the programs operated and the frequency and duration of group meetings.

4. The Interview Sample

One hundred and ninety interviews were completed in the Coaldale area, each interview taking between one hour and a quarter, and two and one half hours to complete. The rapport established with interviewees was, in the large proportion of cases, most satisfactory. An evaluation of the adequacy of the sampling procedure using data from the 1961 Census of Canada for the area as the criterion, showed that the sample interviewed approximated fairly closely the population of the area in terms of occupation, but somewhat less well in terms of the age-sex and educational characteristics of respondents. Males, and particularly young and elderly males, were under-represented in the sample, and under-represented also in comparison with their contribution to the population of the area. There is reason to believe that this happened because: (1) men, particularly unattached and young men are difficult to contact in surveys, as numbers of studies have shown, and (2) interviewers, who were charged with the responsibility of deciding which member of the household to interview, may not have been as diligent in seeking to contact male household members who were difficult to catch at home as they should have been, before substituting a female member of the household in the sample.

Accordingly, we may infer that the household data are quite representative of the households in the area, but that personal attitude and information data may under-represent the perspectives of the more mobile men in the area.

C. Findings Of The Recreational Demand Study

Information on this aspect of the study is organized under the following headings: work involvements and preferences, organizational involvements, social involvements, current leisure activities, desired activities, and perceptions of recreational problems in the area. In this way, we seek to segregate "production time" (whether on the job or in the home) from discretionary time, and to segregate "semi-recreational involvements" from those which are clearly recreational. We assume that organizational and social involvements are only "semi-recreational" because they may reflect, importantly, feelings of obligation to community service, to worship God, to be sociable with friends and relatives, etc., as well as spontaneous interest and completely voluntary involvement. We shall summarize the findings from each of these areas in order.

Work Involvements And Attitudes Towards Work

Work Involvement was defined to include both paid employment, and the housework chores of the housewife. The index of work involvement used was the number of hours worked at these activities per week, as reported by respondents. Another index of involvement was the rating by each respondent of how tired he or she felt at the end of the work day. Attitudes towards work were explored making use of items from a Protestant Ethic scale which probed subject's attitude of commitment to an ethic emphasizing the meaning and significance of hard work, and a question inquiring whether the respondent found work or leisure activities more satisfying.

Description of the characteristics of respondents was determined by making use of the same set of independent variables throughout the adult sample survey. These variables included age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation of Canadian residence, and level of education. Cross-tabulation of these independent variables with the indices of work involvement and attitudes towards work permitted identification of statistically significant associations between certain characteristics of respondents, and patterns of attitudes or work involvement.

Moderate working hours were found to be characteristics of residents of Coaldale. A majority of the people reported working longer hours in summer than in winter. No significant relationships were found to exist between work involvement, as measured by reported hours of work per week, and any of the independent variables.

With regard to tiredness, the large majority of respondents felt that they were capable of doing at least light work after a normal work day. Reported tiredness was significantly related only to marital status and education. Single or widowed respondents said they were less tired than did married respondents. Education was positively related to degree of tiredness.

Regarding Protestant Ethic scores, the largest proportion of respondents was found in the "medial" category of scores while the lowest proportion was found in the "low" category. Income, the only independent variable significantly related to Protestant Ethic scores, was inversely related to this variable.

Over three times as many respondents reported work as more satisfying as reported leisure. Reporting work as more satisfying was directly related to occupation.

Organizational Involvements

Organizational involvements of sample members in both churches and formal organizations were determined.

The indices used for involvement in formal organizations or clubs were: number of organizations to which a respondent belonged, the proportion of meetings attended, time spent in organizations, offices held or regular duties performed, expected future activity, and the proportion of organizations which were church affiliated.

Most of the respondents in the Coaldale sample belonged to one or two organizations. Few respondents in the Coaldale sample belonged to no organization (3.7%), but 25.0% belonged to three or more organizations. Above average number of memberships was characteristic of third or more generation respondents of "Canadian" or "American" origin. Respondents with a medial amount of education - 10 or 11 years of schooling - and those with high occupational status - Hollingshead 1 to 4 - tended to report above average number of memberships.

In summer, 58.5% of the respondents reported attending all meetings of the organizations to which they belonged while in winter, 72.3% did so. This difference in attendance is accented by the fact that 20.2% of organization members said that their organizations did not hold meetings in summer while only 6.4% said that winter meetings were suspended. Regular attendance at every meeting was characteristic of female respondents, both in summer and in winter, and did not differ with respect to any of the other independent variables regardless of season.

Extent of involvement was similar for summer and winter. Six to nine hours per month was the most frequently mentioned amount of time spent

in organizational affairs. However, a substantial proportion of the respondents reported spending more than ten hours in organizational activities: 17.2% in summer and 25.6% in winter. While there were no differences in the amount of time invested in winter, in summer men spent more time in organizational activities than women. In addition, social class, as measured by education and occupation, was related to time invested in summer. The relationship between education and time invested was curvilinear with those having a medial amount of schooling displaying an above average time input. For occupation, the relationship was inverse: respondents with low status occupations tended to put more time into organizational activities.

For half of the members, (54.2%) involvement included holding an official position in the organization. Of this group, 22.9% reported holding an office or performing a regular duty in every organization to which they belonged. Holding an official position was not characteristic of any one category of respondent.

Most of the respondents (55.3%) expected to maintain their present level of involvement. However, 30.6% said they expected to become more involved in future.

Classification of the types of organization to which Coaldale residents belonged revealed that few respondents in the sample did not belong to a church-affiliated organization. Over half (53.2%) belonged exclusively to church groups. Restricting membership to church affiliated groups was found to be characteristic of first generation respondents, those of Slavic origin or those with less than nine years of education or low occupational status.

The second part of the chapter focused on church involvement. Indices of involvement were similar to those used in the first section

and included: church affiliation, attendance at services and total number of hours per month spent in church affairs. As in section one, a distinction was made between summer and winter involvement and the same independent variables were used. The section concluded with a statement on planned future involvement.

The results of the study reveal a consistent pattern of relationships with respect to all the indices of involvement.

Protestant denominations and sects comprised 66.3% of the Coaldale sample, Roman Catholics 18.4%. Only 14.7% of the sample failed to respond to the question or indicated that they were not affiliated with any religious group. Membership in a Protestant group, particularly the Mennonite Church, was characteristic of first generation respondents of Slavic origin.

A majority of the sample (54.2%) reported regular attendance at every service while 16.8% were, essentially, members in name only. The regular attender of services was typically the first generation or Slavic respondent.

Classification according to summer or winter did not produce any differences in reported hours per month for both seasons. However, in summer, Slavic respondents tended to report spending eleven or more hours per month in church affairs.

In short, age, sex, marital status, or social class had no direct effect on church involvement. Most people belong to a religious group, but affiliation and intensity and extent of involvement tend to decline the longer one's ancestors have been in this country. This is supported by the fact that a majority of the sample (53.7%) are satisfied with their

present level of involvement which usually entails no more than attendance at regular services. Just one-fifth of the respondents said they expected to become more involved.

Social Involvements

Three indices of social involvement were used in the present study: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and a measure of anomie. The first was assessed in terms of number of friends reported living in the area. The second, degree of involvement, was measured by number of reported contacts the respondent had with his friends. The Anomie Scale scores reflect perceived social isolation and a sense of generalized despair.

An examination of the proportion of friends respondents reported living in the same area, suggests that the majority had over half of their friends living in the same community as them.

Nearly all respondents reported having some friends and the number of friends reported only differed with respect to one of the indices of social class - education. The relationship was inverse.

Three-quarters of the respondents reported seeing their friends at least once a week. There were, however, no significant relationships between the frequency with which respondents saw their friends and any of the independent variables.

Most of the respondents in Coaldale exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie. Anomie scores were unrelated to any of the independent variables.

Anomie scores were also cross-tabulated with the responses to the question about number of friends. No significant relationships were found.

Leisure Time Availability

Two measures of leisure time availability were used in this study, and both must be viewed as indices which are of use in the rank ordering of respondents, rather than as accurate indications of the amount of leisure time actually available to the respondents. The first index is based on a summation of the time respondents reported that they spent on various leisure activities, in summer and in winter. The second is a global estimate of the total number of leisure hours at his disposal per week, in winter and in summer. A related measure, for housewives only, was their estimate of time available when their children were in school or in bed.

The majority of the sample reported spending between 51 and 200 hours per month in leisure activity. In general, respondents spent about the same amount of time in leisure activities in summer and winter.

Generation was directly related to time spent in leisure activities in both winter and summer. There was a curvilinear relationship between time spent in leisure activities and income, in winter only, such that respondents in the lowest and highest income brackets tended to spend more time in leisure activities.

Education was positively related to time spent in leisure activities in summer.

Regarding reported leisure time, very few respondents had over 26 hours of free time per week. The data show that respondents had less free time, per week in summer than in winter. Education was related, directly, to reported free time in winter, but none of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable in summer.

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Regarding housewives' free time, most of the 70% of the housewives who indicated having free time after their children were in bed, had 2 or 3 free hours a day. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this index of free time.

Most women who reported having children in school had from 2 to 5 hours of free time during the day.

Current Recreational Activities Of Respondents

Information on current recreational activities of sample members included the following: total number of activities engaged in, specific activities engaged in, specific activities which were most preferred, and the social contexts in which current activities were experienced.

A majority of the respondents (59.9%) engaged in from four to twelve activities. The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly related to the variables of marital status, age and education. Persons who engaged in the most activities tended to be married, have a high level of education and be 40 years of age or less.

The amount of time a respondent reported spending on each of a list of twenty-two activities was used as an index to determine the nature of involvement. Amount of time was coded into three categories: most, medial and least time consuming.

In the winter, four activities - watching movies or television, church activities, reading and visiting in that order - were mentioned by over half of the respondents as consuming medial amounts of time.

Watching movies or television was mentioned as the most time consuming activity by a wide majority of the sample. The amount of time consumed by movies or television did not differ significantly with respect to any of the independent variables.

The amount of reported time consumed by church activities was directly related to occupation but a slight curvilinear relationship was found between education and time consumption: those with 10 or 11 years of schooling were most likely to say church activities were most time consuming.

Men were more likely than women to report reading as a most time consuming activity. None of the other independent variables were related to amount of time consumed by reading.

Time consumed visiting was only found to be related to generation of respondent. A direct relationship was found between these two variables.

No other significant relationships between time consumption of activities and the independent variables were found in winter.

In the summer, four activities - movies and television, church activities, home improvements and reading in that order - were mentioned by over half of the respondents as consuming medial amounts of time.

Again, movies or television was reported as the most time consuming activity by slightly more than half of the sample but home improvements was mentioned as most time consuming by almost as many respondents.

In summer, married respondents were most likely to mention movies and television as being most time consuming.

As in winter, there was a curvilinear relationship between time consumed by church activities and education and a direct relationship with occupation. There was also a relationship with sex: significantly more men than women said church activities were most time consuming.

Sex, generation, income and occupation were related to amount of time consumed by home improvements. Women were most likely to report home

improvements as most time consuming. The relationships with generation, income and occupation were all curvilinear with the medial categories of each variable having the largest proportions saying home improvements were most time consuming.

Occupation was the only independent variable related to time consumed by reading. The relationship was inverse.

There was a curvilinear relationship between time spent visiting and generation: second generation respondents were least likely to say it was most time consuming. The relationship with income was also curvilinear: middle-income respondents tended to say visiting was most time consuming.

None of the other activities were significantly related to any independent variables in summer.

Less than three per cent of the sample were taking music or art lessons and over two-thirds of the sample were not interested in doing so in the future. This was not related to any of the independent variables.

More people took weekend trips in the summer than in the winter. More summer trips were taken by Canadians and Americans than any other ethnic groups. Number of summer trips was also directly related to generation. The same relationships were found to hold in the winter with the addition of a direct relationship between occupation and number of winter weekend trips.

Respondents were asked to indicate in which activities they desired greater activity. Only movies and television was mentioned by more than one-fifth of the sample.

Women, the widowed or single and those earning $3000 or less had more desire to see more movies or television. In contrast, men,

married respondents and those with high incomes desired more sports events or holiday trips. More men preferred active athletics and outdoor activities while more women mentioned church activities. Women, married respondents and those with medial incomes wanted more home-oriented activities.

Respondents were also asked which activities they enjoyed the most in summer and which in winter. Home-oriented and outdoor activities were most popular in summer. Home-oriented activities were also second most popular in summer followed by active athletics and movies.

Activity most enjoyed in summer was related to sex, education, occupation and age. Active athletics and outdoor activities were most preferred by men, those with 10 or 11 years of education, those in Hollingshead 5 & 6 occupations and those 50 years of age or under.

Holiday trips and pleasure drives were most popular among men, those with 7 to 9 years of education, farmers and those 50 years of age or under.

Home-oriented activities were favored by women, those with 1 to 6 years of education, housewives and those 65 years of age or over.

Passive activities were preferred by women, those with either few or many years of schooling, those in Hollingshead 7 occupations or not working and those 30 years of age or under.

The second most enjoyed activity in summer was significantly related to age and occupation of respondent. The relationships were essentially the same as for most enjoyed activity except fot a greater popularity of active athletics and passive activities among those under 30 years of age

In the winter, educational activities and reading were named as most enjoyable with the greatest frequency.

Activity most enjoyed in winter was related to sex, age and occupation of respondent.

Active athletics were most often the choice of men 40 years of age or under and of farmers.

Holiday trips were preferred by men, those 30 years of age or under, farmers or those in Hollingshead 1 to 4.

Home-oriented activities were favored by women, especially housewives, and those 65 years of age or more.

Passive activities were chosen by those in Hollingshead 5 & 6.

Most commonly selected as the second most enjoyed activity in winter was watching T.V. and movies followed by educational activities and reading. Only generation was significantly related to second-choice activities. First generation respondents preferred passive and home-oriented activities, second generation preferred active athletics and third generation favored holiday trips.

Regardless of season, a majority of the respondents were not active in any clubs or organizations pertaining to their favorite activities.

Respondents were asked to report on the proportion of time they engaged in the various activities alone, with friends, and with family. Between one-fifth and one-quarter of the respondents spent none of their leisure time alone in summer or in winter. Approximately half of the sample reported spending no leisure time with friends either in summer or winter. Regardless of season, over half of the sample said they spent more than two-thirds of their leisure time with family.

Spending leisure time alone in summer was related to marital status, married respondents understandably spent less free time alone than

did single or widowed respondents. In the winter, time spent alone was related to marital status, education, occupation and ethnicity. Married respondents and those of Slavic origin tended to spend medial amounts of time alone. Education and occupation were curvilinearly related: medial categories in each reporting most time spent alone.

In the summer, sex, marital status, generation and occupation were related to time spent with friends. Males and single respondents reported spending more time with friends. There was a direct relationship with generation and occupation.

Marital status and ethnicity were the only variables related to time spent with friends in winter. Single or widowed respondents and those of European or British origin reported spending more time with friends.

Leisure time spent with family, for all seasons, was obviously related to marital status: married respondents spent most time with their families.

Desired Recreational Activities

Respondents were asked, "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" Responses were coded into five general types of activity: Active sports, Sociability, Travel or Spectating, Self-Improvement and Home-centered activities. As an index of the degree of felt deprivation, the number of activities mentioned was counted. To determine the degree of initiative that had been taken in an effort to make possible the fulfillment of the identified desires, respondents were asked if they had read any books or magazines about it, and if they had tried to organize a group of people who were interested in the activity.

In an effort to discover the reason for unfulfilled recreational desires, respondents were asked to indicate what they needed in order to participate in their most desired activities.

More than one-quarter of the sample (28.5%) did not name any activities in response to this question and just over half of the sample named one or two desired activities. Income was the only variable significantly related to the number of desired activities mentioned, and it was directly related.

Travel and spectator activities, and active sports were most frequently mentioned as the first choice activities respondents would like to engage in. Active sports and home-centered activities were mentioned most frequently for second choice as a most desired activity. Ethnicity was the only variable significantly related to the first activity respondents would like to try. Canadian and American-born respondents tended to mention active sports more often than other activities or than did foreign-born respondents. Respondents born in Europe, Scandinavia and the British Isles tended to mention sociable, home-centered and self-improvement activities more than did other respondents. Slavic born respondents were more interested in travel as an activity they would like to do.

Almost one-half of the respondents had not read any books or magazines related to their most desired activity and just 15.7% of the sample had read at least one related book or magazine.

Occupation was the only variable significantly related to reading books or magazines about a most desired activity. It was directly related.

Very few respondents (5.3%) had ever tried to organize a group of people interested in their most desired activity. None of the

independent variables were significantly related to the above variable.

Over one-third of the sample did not indicate what was needed in order to engage in their first most desired activity and almost three-quarters did not indicate what was needed for their second most enjoyable activity. Time and equipment and facilities were most frequently mentioned for the first most desired activity and equipment and facilities were most frequently mentioned for second most desired activities.

Similarly, to determine the extent of unfulfilled desires in terms of organizational involvement, respondents were asked to indicate the number and type of organizations or clubs they would like to join. Respondents were also asked if they felt there was a need in the area for more organized or less organized recreational activities and if so, why.

About two-thirds of the respondents did not wish to join any organizations or clubs and the majority of the remaining respondents wished to join one organization or club. Athletic and small miscellaneous organizations and clubs were most frequently mentioned as those which respondents would like to join. None of the independent variables were significantly related to the number or type of organization or club respondents would like to join.

A significantly larger proportion of respondents felt that there was a need for more organized activities because they were more advantageous to people and caused the activities to be more permanent and efficient. Just over one-quarter of the sample thought that activities should be more unorganized because this would be more beneficial to the family and more people were interested in these types of activities.

Problems And Inadequacies In Existing Recreational Opportunities

Information available in this area included satisfaction with present leisure involvements, reports of obstacles to current leisure activities and to desired activities, and opinions concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities and the responsibility for future development.

In order to discover the obstacles to current summer outdoor activities, respondents were asked to name the outdoor activities they most enjoyed doing and to state why they had not been able to participate in these activities as often as they liked.

Camping and picnicking were the most frequently mentioned summer outdoor activities which respondents liked best. Boating and swimming were slightly more popular as second choice favorite outdoor activities in the summer and passive activities were more popular as third choice favorite summer outdoor activities.

Best-liked activity was related to sex. Males preferred fishing, hunting, bicycling, horseback riding, driving and sightseeing while females favored camping and picnicking.

Over one-third of the sample said they were unable to engage in their favorite outdoor activity as often as desired while another third of the sample reported being able to engage in all of their favorite activities as often as they wished.

There were inverse relationships between participating in favorite summer activities as often as desired and income and occupation.

The modal response to the question: "Why are you unable to engage in your favorite activity as often as you wish?" was lack of time.

Respondents were asked: "What leisure time opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group that you know of?" One-fifth of the sample reported knowing of no opportunities. Education was directly related to knowledge of leisure time opportunities. There was a curvilinear relationship between awareness of opportunities and age: those 31 to 40 years of age were aware of most opportunities.

When asked who was most in need of additional activities, over half of the sample said teenagers because there is nothing for them to do. Less than one-fifth of the sample thought pre-schoolers, school children or the middle-aged required additional facilities. Very few named the old as a needy group.

Females and foreign respondents were more likely than males and Canadian or American respondents to say that children or "everyone" required additional facilities.

More sports and social programs were recommended for teenagers. Sports programs were also suggested for school children. No specific recommendations were made for any of the other age groups.

Roughly one-third of the sample reported being satisfied that leisure opportunities for their own age group were adequate. One-third of those who were dissatisfied with existing opportunities mentioned the need for more athletic facilities. Perceived adequacy of existing opportunities was inversely related to income.

More than four-fifths of the sample thought facilities available to youth were inadequate. Poor facilities and lack of facilities were the major reasons given. Perceived adequacy of facilities for youth was inversely related to income. More and better organized sports facilities for youth were recommended by two-thirds of the sample.

While two-fifths of the sample expressed no opinion, two-thirds of those who responded felt that public and private recreational facilities were being run fairly. More men than women thought the facilities were operated fairly.

In support of the above finding, over half of the sample reported that the way facilities were being operated did not prevent them from using the facilities whenever they desired.

Nearly one-half of the sample said that facilities were neither too concentrated or too scattered. One-fifth of the sample was equally divided in saying facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. Attitude regarding the location of facilities was related to age - younger respondents were more dissatisfied with the location of facilities than older respondents.

Respondents were asked whether they preferred to have paid or volunteer recreational leaders. Volunteers were favored by over half the sample on the grounds that they were more interested and would be closer to the community. One-quarter of the sample favored paid leaders who, they felt, would be better qualified than volunteers. Those who favored volunteer leaders could offer no ideas on how to attract volunteer workers.

Due to the complexity of detailed information found in the recreational resources inventory, it is impossible to summarize that section of the report pertaining to it. Reference to these findings will be made in the following chapter of recommendations.

CHAPTER XII

RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter will consider the findings which appear to bear directly on policy and program decisions that are required to afford the development of a comprehensive recreation program for the citizens of the Coaldale area.

While the findings may occasionally lead to specific recommendations, in most cases the data merely suggests what alternatives are available or what problems are evident. In such cases, final decisions regarding the policy and programs will have to be made by the Coaldale Recreation and Parks Board following detailed consideration of the philosophy underlying each of the possible alternatives.

Despite the fact that Coaldale lies between Lethbridge and Taber, and is reasonably close to both centres, it is evident from the data that Coaldale is a unique community and as such has problems which are unique. Consequently, the survey data should be studied very carefully with a view to determining the different approaches which may be required to solve Coaldale's unique problems. Further comments related to this point will be made throughout this chapter.

Recreation Underprivilegement

One of the purposes of this study was to determine if there are groups of people in Coaldale which may be considered recreationally underprivileged (or socially isolated) as compared to other groups within the community.

Upon analyzing the data, it is difficult to pin point any one group in the Coaldale community which might be considered recreationally underprivileged in comparison to any other group in the community. At first

glance, this might appear to be a very wholesome situation in that one may take it as meaning that all the individuals and groups in Coaldale and area have sufficient leisure opportunities available and participate to the fullest extent. One must, however, consider the alternate possibility which is that perhaps all Coaldale residents are recreationally underprivileged and lack opportunities which would allow them to satisfactorily utilize their leisure.

The latter possibility is suggested when a brief comparison is made between the survey data gathered in the Coaldale study and similar data gathered in other communities in Southern Alberta. Such a comparison indicates that, relative to other communities, the residents of Coaldale and area appear to participate less in leisure activities, be more dissatisfied with leisure facilities and are more desirous of additional leisure opportunities.

When making such comparisons, one must always be aware that because one community has a certain level of services provided, it is not necessarily mandatory that another community must follow suit. It is to be remembered, however, that what each community should have in the way of services is that which is requested by the citizens of that community. Consequently, while a level of involvement from one community to another may not necessarily be significant, the degree of demand for additional services should be considered very carefully.

Consequently, it is recommended that the Coaldale and Distric Recreation and Parks Board very carefully study the recreation programs and facilities in the Coaldale area with a view to determining if, in fact, there is a need for considerable expansion as the data appears to suggest.

Programs And Facilities

It is generally accepted within the recreation profession that while facilities may in certain cases be vital to programming (ie. you can't swim without water), the finest facilities are of limited value if they are unused or poorly administered and programmed. Generally, the tendency, on the part of most laymen, is to call for provision of a wide range of expensive facilities as the "answer" when recreation opportunities are found to be lacking. It must be borne in mind that while modern facilities can enhance the program, they are sometimes beyond the present means of some communities. Despite this, however, a great deal can be accomplished with limited facilities if wise programming takes place.

Some findings which are relevant to this section include:

- the population of the Coaldale area was found to be under-represented in terms of young children and over-represented in terms of teenagers and older people
- there was over twice as great a proportion of farmers in the Coaldale labor force than in that of Alberta
- in comparison to the ethnic distribution of Alberta, the Coaldale area was very highly populated with people of German, Netherlands, other European and Asiatic ethnic origin
- there was an extremely large proportion of Mennonites in the Coaldale area population as compared with the Alberta population
- it is evident that over three times as many respondents named work as more satisfying as named leisure
- it is clear that a majority of the sample belong to church affiliated organizations

- respondents of Slavic origin evidenced a strong tendency to belong solely to church affiliated organizations
- 72.7% reported that they belonged only to such organizations
- the data show that over half of the respondents reported regular attendance at every church service
- approximately half of the sample reported considerable participation in church affairs beyond attendance at regular services
- the data show that the majority of the sample reported spending from 51 to 200 hours per month in leisure activities
- the data show that almost one-half of the respondents engaged in 6 or fewer activities - only 2.6% were taking music lessons and 3.2% were taking art lessons
- 75.3% said they definitely would not take music lessons while 66.8% said they would definitely not take art lessons
- 64.7% of the respondents in summer and 78.4% in winter reported no week-end trips taken
- only 15.9% of the respondents engaged in more than 12 activities
- the majority of the respondents were not active in any clubs or organizations pertaining to their favorite activities in the winter or in the summer
- 31% of the respondents wanted to join 1 and 5.3% wanted to join 2 or 3 organizations or clubs
- 45.3% felt that there was a need for more organized recreational activities
- 26.3% of the respondents felt there was a need for more unorganized recreational activities
- over one-third of the sample did not engage in any of their favorite activities as often as they desired

- over one-fifth of the sample knew of no leisure activities available. Of the remainder of the sample, 38.9% knew of 1 or 2 leisure opportunities, 14.2% knew 3, and 15.8% knew of 4 or more opportunities available in the area
- over one-half of the sample said that teenagers needed more activities, the most common reason given was there is currently nothing for teenagers to do
- almost one-third of the respondents reported that the facilities were adequate, however, in addition to the 18.5% who felt that facilities were inadequate, 36.4% mentioned the need for more athletic facilities and 20.5% did not respond
- 82.1% of the respondents said that facilities were definitely not adequate for youth
- 53.7% of the respondents indicated that the facilities were not adequate because they were poor facilities, 33.6% said it was due to the lack of athletic facilities, 6.0% gave lack of leadership as a reason and 3.4% said the facilities were too scattered
- the need for more and better organized sports was mentioned by 65.8% of the respondents
- only 12.9% of the respondents said that the facilities were not run in a fair manner
- almost one-half of the sample said that the facilities were neither too scattered nor too concentrated.

The above data indicate that Coaldale is faced with a number of unique situations when tackling the leisure problem. The data indicate that the Coaldale population is somewhat unique, when compared to the rest of Alberta, in that is has greater proportions of certain age group categories

and smaller proportions of other age group categories. In addition, it is evident that farmers comprise a much greater proportion of the population and the ethnic distribution is quite different from the rest of Alberta. While, to some, this may not appear to have much bearing on recreation programming one should very carefully consider some of the unique problems which are presented. It must be remembered that various ethnic groups have different recreational experience backgrounds. Since most people participate only in those activities with which they are familiar, one must be aware that if offerings familiar to the backgrounds of certain ethnic groups are not provided, it is highly likely that people in these ethnic groups will not participate in the programs. It is also quite evident that certain religious denominations may frown on certain types of recreational activities while condoning others. Consequently, a great deal of knowledge about each of the religious denominations must be known by recreation programmers if they are to provide those opportunities which will not conflict with the religious beliefs of various denominations.

It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Coaldale Recreation and Parks Board carefully analyze their unique population make-up with a view to determining how they might better serve their citizens leisure requirements. Special attention should be paid to the leadership training opportunities which may be required by church groups.

Communication

If services to people are to be of any value, they must be taken advantage of. In order to take advantage of services, people must be aware of what services exist and under what conditions.

Data relevant to this section include:

- newspapers were most often checked from the list of information sources
- personal experience was the only other source mentioned by over one-half of the respondents
- T.V. was checked by 40% and radio was checked by 47% of the respondents as an information source
- 84% of the respondents subscribed to at least one newspaper
- just over one-fifth of the sample knew of no leisure activities available

It is apparent from the data that Coaldale area residents are not totally aware of the leisure opportunities available to them. It is also evident that there are sufficient mass media and a sufficient number of citizens have access to these media that the use of such media could greatly enhance the recreation literacy of the Coaldale area residents.

It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Coaldale Recreation and Parks Board take steps to make greater use of the various mass media in order that the citizens of the Coaldale area may become more aware of the leisure opportunities available to them.

Since there are some who may challenge a public agency spending considerable sums of money to advertise programs, it should be emphasized that offering a service to people is simply not enough. People must be aware of the services offered and under what conditions these are offered if they are to be able to take advantage of such services. An agency can provide the finest program in the world but, if no one participates or some fail to participate because they are unaware of the opportunities, then the agency is not providing the service to people that it could or should. Consequently, advertising one's services must be considered an integral facet of that service.

Consideration should be given to studying the feasibility of using church bulletin boards, calendars, etc. for purposes of communicating information relative to recreation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MASS MEDIA

APPENDIX A

MASS MEDIA

To determine how much effect the mass media had on the respondents, questions were asked pertaining to the numbers of newspapers and magazines the respondents subscribed to, how much television they watched, and what type of programs. Other sources of information used were checked from a list of 10 sources, such as church, school, and radio.

1. Exposure to Media

(a) Newspapers

Nearly half of the respondents, 92 (48.4%), said they subscribed to one newspaper; 51 (26.8%) said two; 30 (15.8%) said none, or did not answer at all; and 17 (9.0%) said they subscribed to 3 or more newspapers. None of the independent variables were related to the number of newspaper subscriptions.

(b) Magazines

Only 6 (3.2%) of the respondents did not answer the questions pertaining to total number of magazines subscribed to, and 33 (17.4%) did not subscribe to any. One magazine was mentioned by 30 (15.8%); 2 by 46 (24.2%); 3 by 31 (16.3%); 4 by 20 (10.5%); and 5 by 19 (10.0%); and 6 or more by 5 (2.6%). The only independent variable related to number of magazine subscriptions was marital status ($P < .03$). Widowed or single respondents were more likely to say they subscribed to no magazines, 8 (29.6%) or to one magazine, 9 (33.3%), than were married respondents, 25 (15.9%) and 21 (13.4%) respectively. Three magazines were mentioned by 42 (26.8%) of the married and 4 (14.8%) of the widowed and single respondents, 4 were mentioned by 30 (19.1%) and 1 (3.7%) respectively; 5 were mentioned by 17 (10.8%) and 3 (11.1%) respectively; and 6 or more were mentioned by 22 (14.0%) married and 2 (7.4%) single and widowed respondents. None of the other independent variables were significantly related to number of magazine subscriptions.

(c) Television

Respondents were asked how many hours of television they watched per week, and which type of programs they preferred. Only 15 (7.9%) did not say how much T.V. they watched, or did not watch at all, and 18 (9.5%) said they did not have a T.V. and had no access to one. Twenty (10.5%) watched less than 4 hours per week; 53 (27.9%) watched 4 to 10 hours per week; 65 (34.2%) watched 11 to 20 hours per week; and 19 (10.0%) watched over 20 hours per week.

Marital status was the only independent variable significantly related to amount of time spent watching television (P < .03). Married respondents reported watching more television than did single and widowed respondents: 18 (11.5%) of the married respondents watched over 20 hours per week and 60 (38.2%) watched 11 to 20 hours per week, while only 1 (3.6%) of the single or widowed respondents watched over 20 hours per week and 5 (17.9%) watched 11 to 20 hours. Only 20 (12.7%) of the married respondents did not have a television, or did not specify how many hours they watched, and 8 (28.6%) of the single and widowed respondents said the same. One half of the single or widowed respondents, 14 (50.0%), watched from 4 to 10 hours of T.V. per week, and 59 (37.6%) of the married respondents said the same. None of the other independent variables were significantly related to the amount of T.V. watched.

Table A-1 outlines the favorite types of television programs listed by the Coaldale respondents.

Table A - 1

Distribution Of Favorite Television Program Types For Coaldale

Program Type	Number	Per Cent
Drama	36	19.0
Comedy	29	15.3
Sports	19	10.0
Westerns	18	9.5
Educational; Ladies	18	9.5
Quiz; Panels	13	6.8
News; Weather	13	6.8
Variety	7	3.7
Musical	7	3.7
No response	30	15.8
TOTAL	190	100.1

The data show that drama was the most popular type of television program, (19.0%), followed by comedy (15.3%), and sports (10.0%). The choice of programs was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

2. Sources Of Information

Table A-2 lists 10 sources of information, and gives the number of respondents who considered each source to be an important one for information.

Nearly all respondents, 178, checked 3 sources; 4 checked 4 sources; 3 checked only 1 source; and 1 checked 2 sources. Five respondents did not check any sources.

Table A - 2

Sources Of Information

Source	Number	Per Cent
Newspaper	119	64.3
Personal Experience	109	58.9
Radio	87	47.0
Television	75	40.5
Talking with Friends	53	28.6
School	49	26.5
Magazines	29	15.7
Church	15	8.1
Books	14	7.6
Movies	1	0.5
Other	3	1.6
No Response	5	- -

The data show that the most common source of information was newspapers (64.3%), followed by personal experience (58.9%). Radio (47.0%) and television (40.5%) were the next most popular sources.

Newspapers, as an information source, was significantly related to marital status and occupation of respondent, but not to sex, age, generation, ethnicity, education, or income of respondent. The relationship with marital status showed that single or widowed respondents were more likely to get information from newspapers than were married respondents (23 or 82.1% vs. 96 or 61.1% respectively) ($P < .04$).

The relationship between occupation and newspapers as a source of information was significant ($P < .03$), and showed that farmers were most

likely to get information from newspapers (26 or 78.8%), followed by housewives (57 or 69.5%); Hollingshead 7 and non-working (19 or 61.3%); Hollingshead 1 to 4 (8 or 47.1%); and Hollingshead 5 and 6 (7 or 38.9%).

Women were more likely to gain information from the radio than were men (55 or 53.9% vs. 30 or 37.0% respectively) ($P < .03$). No other independent variables were significantly related to radio as a source of information.

Marital status was significantly related to television as a source of information ($P < .03$). Married respondents were more likely to mention television as a source of information (69 or 43.9%) than were single or widowed respondents (6 or 21.4%). No other independent variables were related to television as a source of information.

Gaining information through talking with friends was significantly related to ethnicity and generation of respondent, but not to age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, or income of respondent. Slavic respondents were most likely to mention talking to friends as an important source of information (28 or 52.8%), followed by 8 (29.6%) of the European and British, and 17 (16.2%) of the Canadian and American respondents. The relationship between getting information from talking to friends and generation was inverse ($P < .001$); of the first generation respondents - 36 (45.6%) relied on conversations; of the second generation - 12 (16.9%); and of the third generation - 5 (14.3%).

Sex and education of respondent were both significantly related to getting information from the school. Men were more likely to get information from the school than were women ($P < .01$); 31 men (38.3%) and 18 women (19.6%) reported this. The relationship between education and getting information from school ($P < .01$) showed that respondents with 10 to 11 years of

education were most likely to mention this source (14 or 43.8%); respondents with grade 12 or more were next with 19 (35.2%) saying the same; 7 (20.6%) of the respondents with 1 to 6 years mentioned the school; and 9 (15.0%) of those with 7 to 9 years said the same. None of the other independent variables were related to the school as a source of information.

Getting information from magazines was significantly related to education of respondent ($P < .01$). Those with 12 years or more of schooling were most likely to mention magazines as a source (16 or 29.6%); respondents with 1 to 6 years were next - 5 (14.7%); with 10 or 11 years - 4 (12.5%); and with 7 to 9 years - 4 (6.7%). None of the other independent variables were significantly related to magazines as a source of information.

The church as a source of information was significantly related to sex, ethnicity and generation of respondent, but not to age, marital status, education, occupation, and income of respondent. Men were more likely than women to mention the church as a source ($P < .02$); 11 men (13.6%) and 4 women (3.9%) said this. Canadian and American-born respondents were most likely to mention the church as a source of information - 13 (12.4%), and Slavic born respondents were next with 2 (3.8%). None of the 27 European and British respondents mentioned the church as a source of information ($P < .05$).

Generation was significantly related to the church as a source of information ($P < .04$). First generation respondents were least likely to mention the church as a source, with only 2 (2.5%) doing so; third or more generation had 3 (8.6%) who mentioned church; and 10 (14.1%) of the second generation respondents said the church was a source of information.

Personal experience, books and movies as important sources of information were not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

SUMMARY

MASS MEDIA

This section has dealt with the mass media in an attempt to determine how great the influence of the various media was on the Coaldale respondents.

Nearly all of the respondents subscribed to at least one newspaper (84%), and the remaining respondents did not subscribe to any, or did not answer. Almost as many, 79%, subscribed to at least one magazine, and 17% did not subscribe to any. None of the independent variables were significantly related to the number of newspapers or magazines subscribed to.

Less than 10% of the respondents said they did not have a television, and did not have access to one. Another 10% watched less than 4 hours per week. Nearly half (44%) watched 11 hours or more per week. Married respondents watched more television than did single or widowed respondents.

Drama was the most popular type of television program, named by almost one-fifth of the respondents. Comedy and sports were the only other types of programs mentioned by more than 10% of the sample.

Newspapers were the most often checked from the list of information sources. Personal experience was the only other source mentioned by over half of the respondents. Television was checked by 40%, and radio was checked by 47%.

Newspapers were most often relied on by single or widowed respondents, and by farmers.

Talking with friends as an information source was common among Slavic respondents, of first generation.

The school was most often mentioned by men, having 10 or 11 years of education.

Magazines were an important source of information for respondents with 12 years of school, or some college.

The church was most often mentioned by men, of Canadian or American birth, who were second generation.

APPENDIX B

RECREATION SCHEDULE

APPENDIX B

RECREATION SCHEDULE

Date ______________________ No. ______________________

Community __________________ Respondent __________________

Interviewer __________________

1. Respondent's sex M or F 2. How old are you? __________

3. (a) Are you single, married, widowed, divorced or separated? (Circle one)

(b) How old were you when first married? ______________________

4. Where were you born? (City, Province, Country) __________________

5. Where was your father born? (City, Province, Country) ______________

6. Where was your mother born? (City, Province, Country) ______________

Where were your grandfathers born? (City, Province, Country)

7. Paternal Grandfather ______________________________________

8. Maternal Grandfather ______________________________________

9. What was the last grade you completed in school? ____ University? ____

10. What additional training have you had?

	Type Of Training (list certificates, diplomas)	Years Completed
(a) apprentice or practical	____________	____________
(b) vocational	____________	____________
(c) other	____________	____________

11. How much formal schooling did your father have? ________________

12. How much formal schooling did your mother have? ________________

13. What was your father's job? ______________________________
(precise occupational title)

14. When did you first come to the Coaldale area? ________________

15. Why did you come here? ____

____

16. Have you lived here ever since? ____________ If not, how long have you lived in this area? ________________________________

17. What other communities have you lived in and how long have you lived in each? (Record in sequence, starting with the present, and working backward).

____

____

____

____

18. How many persons live in the household? ________________________

19. How many rooms are there in your house? ________________________

20. People to room ratio. (Fill in after completion of interview) ______

____

21. Including all regular sources, about how much would you say your total income (cash) came to in 1966? (including income from spouse)

AMOUNT $ ________________

22. What kind of work do you do? (Not where you work, but what job you do)

____

____

23. Where do you work? How far is it from here? (Name of nearest town)

____

____

24. What other paying jobs do you have? ________________________

How many hours a week do you work at them? ____________________

****Questions 25 - 27 are to be asked about each job the respondent reports:

25. Does this job last all year?

1.____________________ 2. ____________________ 3. ________________

(a) If not, what months are you laid off?

1. from ____________________ to ____________________
2. from ____________________ to ____________________
3. from ____________________ to ____________________

26. Roughly, how many hours a week do you work at this job in Summer? in Winter?

1. Summer ________________ Winter __________________
2. Summer ________________ Winter __________________
3. Summer ________________ Winter __________________

27. What hours of the day do you work in Summer? in Winter?

1. Summer from ______ to ______ Winter from ______ to ______
2. Summer from ______ to ______ Winter from ______ to ______
3. Summer from ______ to ______ Winter from ______ to ______

28. How much free time a week do you usually have in Summer? in Winter?

Summer ______________________ Winter ____________________

**** Mates Work (if R is married)

29. Is your mate working? NO YES Full-time? ____ Part-time? ____

30. What is your mate's occupation (Give specific description) - (not where he works but what he does).

____

31. Where does your mate work? (name of nearest town) ______________

32. What other paying jobs does your mate have? (specific) __________

33. Is he (she) often laid off at some time during the year? _________

If so, during which months: ______________________________

34. About how many hours a week does he (she) normally work in Summer?

______________________ in Winter? ______________________

FOR THOSE REPORTING PRESENT OCCUPATION AS SMALL BUSINESS OWNER:

35. (a) What kind of business are you in and how much is it worth?

____

(b) How many years have you been in it? ____________

36. How many employees do you have? Full-time ______ Part-time ______

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEWIVES

37. About how many hours a day would you say you spent in housework? ______

38. About how many hours are there between the bed-time of children under 12 years of age and your bed-time during the school year? ______

39. What do you usually do during these hours? ____________

____

40. Are your children all in school? ____________

How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like? ____________

Total Work Hours: S ______ Total Leisure Hours: S ______

W ______ W ______

ASK FOR ALL RESPONDENTS:

41. How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with? ____________

42. How many live in this community? ____________

43. How often do you see each of your three closest friends?

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

44. I am interested in knowing what people do in their leisure time, i.e. not when sleeping, eating or working. Could you tell me which of these things you do during your free time? (Hand Respondent Card).

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Hours spent per month Alone		With Friends		With Family		TOTAL HOURS		Would you like to participate more?	If so, why don't/can't you?
	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W		
1. Attend movies or watch T.V.										
2. Attend sporting events										
3. Home improvement, remodelling or gardening										
4. Continuing education (evening corres.)										
5. Take holiday trip out of town										
6. Community service (youth leadership, civic groups, etc.)										
7. Go for pleasure drive										
8. Drink beer in bar or lounge										
9. Go to dance										
10. Read books or magazines										
11. Visit or hang around with friends										
12. Church activities (including service)										
13. Play with children										
14. Individual athletics (swimming, skiing, etc.)										
15. Group athletics (volleyball, curling)										
16. Listen to records										
17. Card games, bridge, poker										
18. Participate in cultural activities (arts & crafts, music, drama, etc.)										

19. Sewing or knitting

20. Attend cultural activities (plays, concerts, etc.)

21. Clubs & associations (Legion, Kinsmen, Masons, etc.)

22. Outdoor activities (camping, fishing, hunting, etc.)

23. Political Activities

24. Other

25. Other

TOTALS: WINTER SUMMER

Time Spent Alone ____________________

Time Spent With Friends ____________________

Time Spent With Family ____________________

TOTAL TIME ____________________

45. Of all these activities which do you find most satisfying in Summer? In Winter? (Rank these)

SUMMER	WINTER
1. ______	1. ______
2. ______	2. ______
3. ______	3. ______

Ask for each activity:

46. Are you active in an organization or club that is related to this activity?

SUMMER	WINTER
1. ______	1. ______
2. ______	2. ______
3. ______	3. ______

47. What problems have you experienced in participating in each of these activities?

SUMMER	WINTER
1. ______	1. ______
2. ______	2. ______
3. ______	3. ______

48.

RESPONDENT'S DESIRED ACTIVITIES

What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Would you like to to this activity alone?	Would you like to do this activity with family or friends?	Structure vs. Non Structure Would you like to do it with a group?		Why haven't you been able to do this activity?
			a In a group with elected leaders and scheduled meetings?	b In an informal group whenever you felt like it?	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

49. Which of these activities would you most like to try? (Rank these in order of preference)

1. ____________ 2. ____________ 3. ____________

Questions regarding each:

50. Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity? (Record names if possible)

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

51. Have you ever tried to organize a group of people interested in this activity?

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

52. What do you really need in order to participate in this activity? (i.e. equipment, more time, facilities, etc. - be specific)

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

53.

TIME SPENT IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

Questions b - h are asked for each organization

a) What organizations or clubs do you belong to?	b) Office held and regular duties performed?	c) How many regular meetings are there per month (give numerical answer)		d) Number of meetings attended a month?		e) How many hours do you spend a month in club activities?		f) How many special club duties did you assume last year?	g) Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future. Why so?	h) Are there annual dues; if so, how much?	i) Public or Private
		S	W	S	W	S	W				

54. Would you like to join any organizations or clubs? ______________ If yes, which ones? ____

55. Are there any other official positions you have ever held in the community, on the School Board, Church Executive, other organizations? If yes, what positions, in what organizations? ____

____

____

____

56. Are you a member of a church or do you attend church? ______________

If so, what church do you belong to or attend? ______________

57. What church offices do you have, or what regular church duties do you perform? ____

____

58. About how often do you attend church services? (Check one answer in each column)

more than once a week ________

about once a week ____________

about 2 or 3 times a month ________

1 - 4 times a year ____________

never ____________ other ____________

Every time there is a service, etc. ____________

Less than every time there is a service ____________

59. How many hours do you spend a month in church affairs? (Include time spent in services)

During Summer ____________________ During Winter ____________________

____________________ ____________________

60. What special church projects did you participate in last year? ____________

____

61. Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future?____________

Why so? ____

____

62. Below, you will find a list of leisure time activities; please rank these pastimes (Hand R Card here)

Which do you like best? (number as 1)

Which do you like next to the best? (number as 2)

Which do you like least? (number as 4)

Which do you like next to the least? (number as 3)

	FEMALE		MALE
Rank:		Rank:	
__________	Putter in kitchen or putter in garden.	__________	Tinker with car or hunt or fish.
__________	Go to parties or visit with friends.	__________	Go to parties or chat with friends.
__________	Watch T.V. or read.	__________	Watch T.V. or read.
__________	Play in musical group or participate in amateur theatre.	__________	Play in musical group or participate in amateur drama.
__________	Oil/Water paint or ceramics.	__________	Oil/water paint or ceramics
__________	Swimming/golf or badminton/volleyball.	__________	Hockey/baseball or swimming/golf.

63. What leisure time opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group that you know of? ______________________________

____

64 Do you regard these as adequate for the area? If NO, ask: What do you think is needed? ____

65. Do you feel that public and private recreation facilities are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them? If NO - In what way is it not? (Record complete details) Public ____________________

____

____

Private ____________________

____

____

66. Is there anything about the way your public and private recreational facilities are run that prevents you using them as much as you would like? (If so, record complete details) Public: ____________________

____

____

Private: ____________________

____

____

67. Do you think that there are adequate recreation opportunities for young people (8 to 25 years), in this area? If not, in what way is it not? (in detail) ____________________

____

____

68. What new opportunities or facilities are needed for youth? (Ages 8 - 25)

____

69. At the end of the work day, how tired are you?

(a) completely exhausted, can't do anything much ____________________
(b) tired, but able to work around the house or go out and enjoy myself? ____________________
(c) hardly tired at all ____________________
(d) other (specify) ____________________

70. (a) Would you say:

(1) you get more satisfaction from your work, or ______
(2) from the things you do when you are not working ______

(b) Why? ______

(c) If 2: What things? ______

71. If you had a choice would you work:

(a) longer hours for more money ______
(b) the same hours for the same money, or ______
(c) shorter hours for less money ______

Why? ______

72. Do you subscribe to any newspapers? ______

If yes, which ones? ______

73. Do you subscribe to any magazines? ______

If yes, which ones? (If it is an uncommon publication, indicate type: religious, farm, ethnic, woman's etc.) ______

______

74. Do you own a T.V. set? ______ (If not, ask for radio) ______

75. How many hours a week would you say you watch T.V.? in Winter ______

in Summer? ______

76. If you (had) have ready access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch? ______

______

77. About how many hours a week do you spend reading the paper or magazines?

In Summer? ______ In Winter? ______

78. What are your favorite radio programs? ______

______

We are interested in how convenient it is for people to vote around here at election time. Do you remember, did you vote in the:

	Yes	No	Don't Remember	Not Eligible
79. 1967 Provincial Election?	___	__	_____	______
80. 1965 Federal Election?	___	__	_____	______
81. Last local election?	___	__	_____	______

82. Most of the time, how closely do you follow Provincial politics? (in the news)

Very closely _____ Fairly closely _____ Not too closely _____ Not at all _____

83. How would you describe the general condition of your health during the last three years?

Excellent ____________________
Good ____________________
Fair ____________________
Poor ____________________
Very poor ____________________

84. Do you now have health problems or handicaps which interfere with any recreational activities you would like to engage in?

____________ yes, have health problems or handicaps which do interfere
____________ yes, have health problems, but they do not interfere
____________ no, no health problems

If yes, what are they? ____

85. How many children do you have? ____________________________________

sex ________ age ________ sex ________ age ________
sex ________ age ________ sex ________ age ________
sex ________ age ________ sex ________ age ________
sex ________ age ________ sex ________ age ________

86. Think of the things that are most important to you. Which three things on this card are the most important to you in the long run? (Hand R. Card)

(a) making money and buying things ______
(b) doing things for other people ______
(c) keeping fit and healthy ______
(d) politics and community affairs ______
(e) religious activities ______
(f) being liked and respected by others ______
(g) being highly skilled in what I do ______
(h) being a just and honest person ______
(i) family ties and relationships ______
(j) being independent and one's own boss ______

If you had to decide, which one of these three is most important to you?______

87. Would you say that recreation facilities in this area are too widely scattered among the various communities, or too concentrated in a few communities? ______________________________

____

88. Why so? ______________________________

____

89. Do you or other members of your family have trouble finding transportation to existing recreational facilities? ______________________________

90. If new facilities are built in area, do you think they ought to be more or less centralized than existing facilities are? ______________________________

91. Why so? ______________________________

92. What kinds of recreation do you engage in outside of this area? (i.e. beyond neighboring communities). Where do you engage in them, and during what part of the year (summer, or winter)

ACTIVITY	AREA	SEASON OF YEAR
______	______	______
______	______	______
______	______	______
______	______	______

93. Would you say that there is a greater need in this area for more organized recreational activities - like bowling or curling tournaments or little league baseball - or for unorganized activities - like picnics or family recreation which the family plans for itself? CHECK ONE.

Organized ____________ Unorganized ____________

94. Why? ____________

95. What age group of people in the Coaldale area do you think most urgently needs to have more recreation facilities or programs available to them?

____

96. Why? ____________

97. What kinds of facilities or programs do you think they need? ____________

____

98. Who would you say ought to take the lead in developing these new facilities or programs? (If government, Federal, Provincial, or Municipal) ____________

____

99. Why? ____________

____

100. If more recreation leadership is needed - people to coach hockey and baseball teams, sponsor teen clubs, and teenage dances - give instruction in crafts, music, dance and drama, etc. - do you think these people should be volunteers from the community or furnished by the government?

____

101. (If Government) Federal ______, Provincial ______, or Municipal ______

102. Why? (Regarding Community or Government) ____________

____

103. (If volunteers) If it were becoming more difficult to recruit volunteers in the community, would you have any suggestions how to get more people to volunteer? ____

____

104. Would you be willing to serve as a volunteer worker in community projects if asked? ____

105. How much time per month would you be willing to give to projects in which you are interested? ____

Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people disagree with. How do you feel about each one?

	YES	NO	
106.	___	___	Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today, and let tomorrow take care of itself.
107.	___	___	In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.
108.	___	___	It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.
109.	___	___	There's little use in writing to government officials, because they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.
110.	___	___	These days, a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon.

111. If you had your choice, would you most like to be:

successful__________independent __________or, well liked __________

112. (a) Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?

YES__________________ NO __________________

How strongly do you feel about this?

Very strongly ________fairly strongly ________not too strongly ________

113 (b) Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?

YES ______________________ NO ______________________

How strongly do you feel about this?

Very strongly ________ fairly strongly ________ not too strongly ____________

114. (c) If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?

YES ______________________ NO ______________________

How strongly do you feel about this?

Very strongly ________ fairly strongly ________ not too strongly ____________

115. Here is a list of the various ways people find out about things. Which would you say are the three most important to you? (try to avoid defining "things". If pressed, say politics, important events).

(Hand R card)

radio ________

T.V. ________

books ________

movies ________

church ________

school ________

newspapers ________

magazines ________

personal experience ________

talking with people you know ________

others ________

116. Are you able to visit a library? ______________________

117. (If not) Why? ______________________

____

118. Are you taking music lessons? (Musical instrument or voice) ____________

119. (If not) Would you do so if qualified teachers were available? ____________

120. Are you taking art lessons? (oil/water color, painting, pottery, sculptures, etc. private or through a school) ____________

121. (If not) Would you do so if qualified teachers were available? ____________

122. Are there any activities you now participate in which charge fees? (swimming, curling, etc.) ____________________

123. (If so) What activities and how much do they cost? ____________________

____

____

124. Would you say the fees charged are fair? ____________________

125. (If not) Why? ____________________

____

126. Are there any activities you would like to participate in, which you do not participate in because of the fees charged? ____________________

127. (If so) What activities and how much are the fees for each? ____________________

____

128. Do you have anyone besides your wife (husband) and children living with you at the present time? (Do not include hired help)

RELATIONSHIP	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	AGE

129. Thinking of the summer, what outdoor activity do you like? (Use card with activities listed)

best? ____________________ second? ____________________

third? ____________________

130. Do you participate in each of these activities as often as you would like? (Use card with activities listed)

best? ____________________ second? ____________________

third? ____________________

131. If NO - why not?

best? ______________________________

second? ______________________________

third? ______________________________

132. Is there any summer outdoor activity in which you would like to engage, but do not for some reason? ______________________________

133. If YES - What activity? ______________________________

134. If NO - Why don't you? ______________________________

135. Did you (and your family) take a vacation (lasting more than 3 days) AWAY FROM HOME during the past 12 months? ______________________________

136. If YES - when did you take it? Month ______________________________

137. Where did you go? ______________________________

138. About how many miles did you travel altogether? ______________________________

139. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? ______________________________

____

If other (s) - list ______________________________

____

140. How many days were you away? ______________________________

141. How many people were in your party? ______________________________

142. How many days were spent visiting friends or relatives? ______________________________

143. (For SUMMER VACATION - more than a week-end (extended also) type trip) Looking at the list, which of those activities did you take part in during your vacation trip?

ACTIVITY	Which activities did you take part in during your vacation trip?	On how many different days did you....?	Did you - at publicly owned or operated/or privately owned?
1. Camping			
2. Fishing			
3. Hunting			
4. Bicycling			
5. Horseback riding			
6. Driving for pleasure			
7. Canoeing			
8. Sailing			
9. Other boating			
10. Swimming			
11. Water skiing			
12. Playing outdoor games or sports			
13. Mountain climbing			
14. Hiking			
15. Nature walks, etc.			
16. Picnics			
17. Walking for pleasure			
18. Sightseeing			
19. Attending outdoor sports events			
20. Attending outdoor concerts, etc.			
21. Reading			

22. Cards ______

23. Sunbathing ______

24. Relaxing ______

25. Other ______

144. Did you (and your family) take a weekend or extended week-end trip during June, July, August or September of last year? ______

If YES, How many? ______

145. Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these?

(a) ______

(b) ______

(c) ______

146. What was the major purpose of your trip.

(a) ______

(b) ______

(c) ______

147. About how many miles did you travel altogether?

(a) ______

(b) ______

(c) ______

148. Did you go by private automobile or some other way? (enter means used)

(a) ______

(b) ______

(c) ______

149. How many days were you away on your trip?

(a) ______

(b) ______

(c) ______

150. How many people were in your party?

(a) ______

(b) ______

(c) ______

151. Looking at the list, which of those activities did you take part in during your weekend or extended weekend trip? (During June, July, August or September)

ACTIVITY	Which activities did you take part in during your vacation trip?	On how many different days did you.....?	Did you - at publicly owned or operated/or privately owned?
1. Camping			
2. Fishing			
3. Hunting			
4. Bicycling			
5. Horseback riding			
6. Driving for pleasure			
7. Canoeing			
8. Sailing			
9. Other boating			
10. Swimming			
11. Water skiing			
12. Playing outdoor games or sports			
13. Mountain climbing			
14. Hiking			
15. Nature walks, etc.			
16. Picnics			
17. Walking for pleasure			
18. Sightseeing			
19. Attending outdoor sports events			
20. Attending outdoor concerts, etc.			
21. Reading			

22. Cards

23. Sunbathing

24. Relaxing

25. Other

152. Looking at the list of overnight facilities, check those which you:

	Have used in the past 12 months?	How many different times have you used .....?	Would conside using on future trips?
1. Hotel or Lodge			
2. Motel			
3. Trailer Park			
4. Public campground with trailer facilities			
5. Public compground without trailer facilities			
6. Developed campground (with stoves, washrooms)			
7. Public campground under-developed			
8. Primitive areas			
9. Other			

153. If you were planning to use a public campground during the next year, which facilities would you consider?

	NECESSARY	PREFERENCE
1. Trailer space		
2. Wood stove		
3. Running water (piped)		
4. Outhouse		
5. Washroom with running water		
6. Picnic table		
7. Swimming facilities		
8. Boating facilities - canoeing - sailing -outboard motor -water skiing		
9. Nearby stores		
10. Fishing nearby		
11. Hunting in area		
12. Other		

154. Did you (and your family) take a trip (full week-end or longer) during the WINTER MONTHS of last year? ______________________________

155. If YES, How many? ______________________________

156. Starting with your most recent trip, where did you go on each of these?

(a) ______________________________

(b) ______________________________

(c) ______________________________

157. What was the major purpose of your trip?

(a) ______________________________

(b) ______________________________

(c) ______________________________

158. About how many miles did you travel altogether?

(a) ______________________________

(b) ______________________________

(c) ______________________________

160. How many days were you away on your trip?

(a) ______________________________

(b) ______________________________

(c) ______________________________

161. How many people were in your party?

(a) ______________________________

(b) ______________________________

(c) ______________________________

162. Looking at the list of WINTER activities, which ones did you take part in during your trip?

ACTIVITIES	Which activities did you take part in during the trip?	On how many different days did you....?	Public or Private
1. Skiing			
2. Curling			
3. Skating (Ice)			
4. Tobogganing			
5. Motor Tobogganing			
6. Ice Hockey			

163. Does anyone in this household

	Own a...	Plan to purchase a ... within next two years?	If so, when?
1. Boat without mechanical power			
2. Motor-powered boat not suitable for water skiing			
3. Tent large enough to stand in			
4. Tent camper			
5. Vacation trailer or camper			
6. Motor toboggan			
7. Full ski equipment			
8. Golf clubs			

164. (Hand Respondent Card) Which of these activites do you usually go out of town to participate in one or more times a month? Indicate whether you travel to a metropolis (i.e. Edmonton or Calgary), a small city (i.e. Lethbridge or Medicine Hat), or a town and record the sex and age for each family member participating.

	Activities	Metropolis	Small City	Town	Age	Sex
SUMMER						
WINTER						

Observer of:

Hockey

Football

Soccer

Stock Car Racing

Other (specify)

Participate in:

Bowling

Ice Skating

Swimming

Arts or Crafts (painting, ceramics, etc.)

Curling

Golf

Tennis

Badminton

Basketball

Go to Dance

Go to concerts or plays

Attend movies

Bar or Lounge

Other (specify)

EVALUATION

Date of Interview____________________ Location: ________________________

Place: __________________________ Interviewer: ____________________
(Kitchen, barn, etc.)

Did the respondent have any trouble understanding you or vice versa?

____

How good was rapport? ____

How highly motivated was the respondent to participate in the interview?

beginning_______________ middle ____________ end _______________

Could you easily go back to this person and get more information?

____

What kinds of interruptions occurred, and how long did they last?

____

____

____

Was the spouse present? _____________ Did he (she) influence R? _____________

How would you evaluate or describe the interview, in general terms?

____

____

____

____

____

APPENDIX C

INVENTORIES OF COMMERCIAL RECREATION OUTLETS, CLUBS, AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH BRANCH

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF COMMERCIAL RECREATION OUTLETS

Name of Outlet: ______________________________

Manager or Owner: ______________________________

1. Facilities:

Type	Size	Capacity	Equipment

2. Operation of Facilities:

   (a) Rental ______________________________

   (b) Peak operating time ______________________________

3. Fee Structure:

Age-Group	Membership	Rental	Usage	Admission

4. Programs:

Name	Age-Group	Average Attendance	Staff

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH BRANCH

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF CLUBS

Name of Club: ______________________________

President (Director): ______________________________

Membership: ______________________________

1. Facilities Used:

Type	Size	Capacity	Equipment	Can be rented? (if owned)

2. Meetings:

Attendance	Frequency	Age-Sex Group	Fees?

3. Programs (community service; performances; special programs)

Age-Sex Group	Services	Other

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH BRANCH

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Name of Facility: ____________________

Location: ____________________

Size: ____________________

Capacity: ____________________

Ownership: ____________________

Terms of Rental: ____________________

Staff: ____________________

APPENDIX D

INVENTORY OF CHURCHES

APPENDIX D

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH BRANCH

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF CHURCHES

Name of Church: ____________________

Cleric: ____________________

Membership: ____________________

1. What facilities are available (i.e. how many rooms, what kind, equipment)

Type	Size	Capacity	Equipment

2. Can these facilities be rented? ____________________

3. What are the conditions of rental? ____________________

4. Describe the religious and recreational programs which your church supports according to (1) target group (2) membership (or average attendance) (3) time and season of operation (4) staff - number and function, voluntary or salaried.

Age-Sex Group	Attendance	Time & Season	Staff

APPENDIX E

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

APPENDIX E

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH BRANCH

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

Name of Program: ______________________________

Facilities Used (and arrangements): ______________________________

Time and Season of Operation: ______________________________

Target Group (Age-Sex): ______________________________

Membership: ______________________________

Fees or Costs: ______________________________

Staff:
1) Number
2) Salary or volunteer
3) Function
4) Qualifications

____

____

____

APPENDIX F

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION OF THE COALDALE STUDY AREA POPULATION

APPENDIX F

Population By Age - Sex Groups, For Enumeration Areas, Coaldale Study Area, 1966

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]		Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 54	55 - 64	65 +
811	103	T	244	51	54	45	60	21	13
		M	136	25	28	28	35	9	11
		F	108	26	26	17	25	12	2
	104	T	298	90	58	54	57	23	16
		M	161	44	34	29	33	12	9
		F	137	46	24	25	24	11	7
	105	T	398	114	91	70	85	25	13
		M	216	58	51	39	47	13	8
		F	182	56	40	31	38	12	5
	106	T	279	60	62	35	64	44	14
		M	146	32	34	18	31	24	7
		F	133	28	28	17	33	20	7
	107	T	442	117	110	71	99	28	17
		M	222	60	48	39	51	13	11
		F	220	57	62	32	48	15	6

Population By Age - Sex Groups, For Enumeration Areas,

Coaldale Study Area, 1966

(Continued)

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]		Total	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 54	55 - 64	65 +
	114	T	804	185	165	131	168	85	70
		M	389	101	78	59	81	42	28
		F	415	84	87	72	87	43	42
	115	T	766	155	154	96	182	66	113
		M	377	81	74	48	83	31	60
		F	389	74	80	48	99	35	53
	116	T	578	115	138	71	125	50	79
		M	293	58	79	37	59	18	42
		F	285	57	59	34	66	32	37
	117	T	393	75	75	59	86	43	55
		M	181	42	36	29	35	18	21
		F	212	33	39	30	51	25	34
TOTAL		T	4,202	962	907	632	926	385	390
		M	2,121	501	462	326	455	180	197
		F	2,081	461	445	306	471	205	193

---

1. Electoral District

2. Enumeration Area

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1, Alberta, 1966

Family Characteristics, Coaldale Study Area, 1966

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]	Total Households	Total Families	Total Family Households	One Family Households	Non-Family Households	One Person Households	Total Persons in Families	Total Children Under Age 25 in Families
811	103	63	57	57	57	6	5	229	110
	104	53	61	53	53	–	–	291	157
	105	83	79	78	77	5	2	376	210
	106	72	63	63	63	9	7	262	129
	107	94	95	91	87	3	2	431	237
	114	230	194	192	190	38	32	751	363
	115	215	182	181	180	34	31	690	326
	116	158	138	136	134	22	20	548	264
	117	110	98	97	96	13	12	354	154
TOTAL		1,078	967	948	937	130	111	3,932	1,950

---

1. Electoral District

2. Enumeration Area

Source: Enumeration Area Print Outs Nos. 6, 9 and 10, Alberta, 1966.

Occupations of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, Coaldale Study Area, 1961

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]	All Occupations	Managerial	Professional	Clerical	Sales	Service and Recreation	Transportation and Communication	Farmers and Farm workers	Loggers and Related	Fishermen, Hunters and Trappers	Miners, Quarrymen and Related	Craftsmen	Labourers	Not Stated
811	15	200	_	5	_	_	3	_	182	_	_	1	3	2	4
	16	108	_	3	1	3	2	_	85	_	_	_	3	1	10
	21	142	1	3	1	2	2	2	123	_	_	_	5	3	_
	22	183	4	9	4	8	11	5	110	_	_	1	20	11	_
	23	148	3	4	2	1	2	1	130	_	_	_	5	_	_
	113	316	12	31	20	14	33	10	58	_	_	_	83	38	17
	114	74	3	4	7	2	11	4	12	_	_	_	24	6	1
	115	121	8	11	12	6	12	7	10	_	_	_	41	14	_
	135	79	1	1	4	4	8	6	25	_	_	_	22	8	_
	136	53	1	2	2	4	8	2	6	_	_	1	17	10	_
	137	276	25	33	19	13	34	17	46	_	_	_	80	7	2
TOTAL		1,700	58	106	72	57	126	54	787	_	_	3	303	100	34

1. Electoral District
2. Enumeration Area

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 13, Alberta, 1961.

Population, All Ages, Not Attending School, By Highest Grade Attended, Coaldale Study Area, 1961.

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]	Total	No. School	Pre-School	Elementary 1-4	Elementary 5+	High School 1-2	High School 3-4	High School 5	University 1-2	University 3-4	University Degree
	15	369	111	-	24	192	23	19	-	-	-	-
	16	222	47	-	13	90	33	31	-	3	1	4
	21	348	95	-	24	130	50	39	2	6	1	1
	22	270	54	-	24	105	42	40	-	1	2	2
	23	338	98	-	12	107	50	55	5	8	1	2
	113	595	130	-	49	250	73	67	1	10	5	10
	114	181	42	-	21	72	27	15	1	-	-	3
	115	322	65	-	23	138	30	13	46	5	1	1
	135	163	41	-	12	82	15	10	1	-	-	2
	136	108	22	-	11	59	10	5	-	-	1	-
	137	564	108	-	35	225	73	95	2	9	5	12
TOTAL		3,480	813	-	248	1,450	426	389	58	42	17	37

---

1. Electoral District

2. Enumeration Area

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1, Alberta, 1961

Population by Ethnic Groups, Coaldale Study Area, 1961

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]	Total	British Isles	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Netherlands	Polish	Russian	Scandinavian	Ukrainian	Other European	Asiatic	Indian and Eskimo	Other
	15	474	22	9	141	—	—	48	3	6	9	10	118	24	84	—
	16	285	44	6	26	5	—	36	16	5	—	6	104	18	19	—
	21	479	52	19	189	—	—	111	11	—	7	8	63	16	3	—
	22	374	44	—	106	3	—	112	8	7	5	12	55	21	—	1
	23	475	100	1	40	6	—	123	25	2	5	32	88	40	13	—
	113	796	106	5	456	2	5	85	16	1	25	38	27	29	1	—
	114	244	46	—	123	—	—	34	—	2	4	1	7	27	—	—
	115	425	55	3	250	—	—	59	7	3	10	5	18	15	—	—
	135	224	6	4	115	—	—	69	—	—	—	2	12	15	1	—
	136	143	10	—	94	—	—	24	—	—	—	4	6	5	—	—
	137	760	145	17	262	2	—	202	2	7	13	29	40	41	—	—
TOTAL		4,679	630	64	1,802	18	5	903q	88	33	78	147	538	251	121	1

1. Electoral District
2. Enumeration Area

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 4, Alberta, 1961.

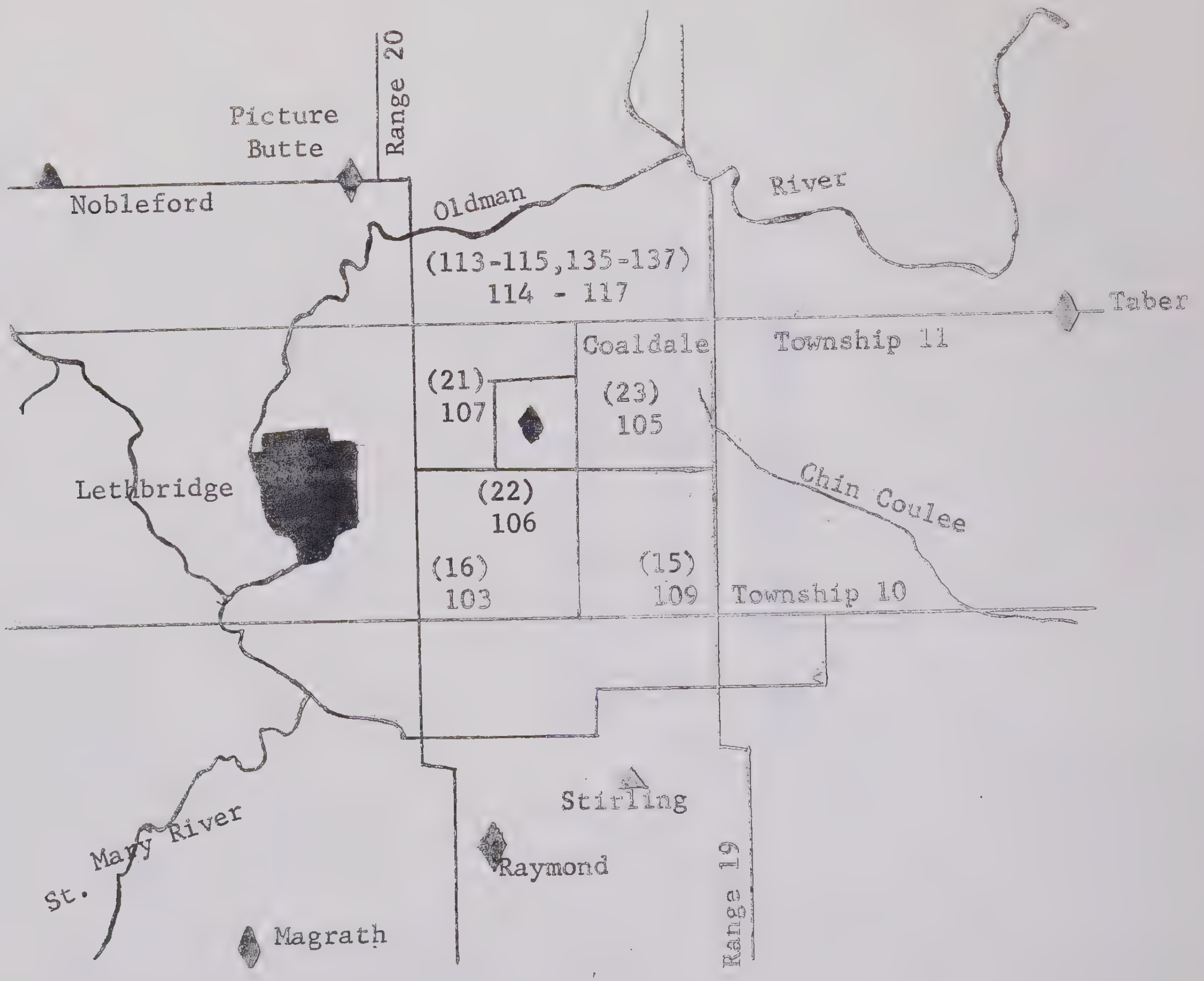
Population by Religious Denominations, Coaldale Study Area, 1961

E.D.[1]	E.A.[2]	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	United	Other
	15	474	7	5	14	–	26	22	–	15	173	–	48	164
	16	285	17	7	5	–	16	4	5	36	113	6	52	24
	21	479	19	2	5	–	30	228	–	27	88	9	27	44
	22	374	12	–	4	–	44	144	4	13	62	3	39	49
	23	475	17	–	9	–	9	100	–	39	152	4	72	73
	113	796	32	1	19	5	151	263	13	5	119	10	114	64
	114	244	12	2	–	–	44	103	4	–	16	1	42	20
	115	425	5	4	–	–	46	182	20	2	40	4	47	75
	135	224	5	–	2	–	35	130	2	–	14	–	10	26
	136	143	2	1	–	–	28	76	–	–	6	–	17	13
	137	760	51	4	26	–	96	275	7	11	97	–	129	64
TOTAL		4,697	179	26	84	5	525	1,527	55	148	880	37	597	616

1. Electoral District
2. Enumeration Area

Source: Enumeration Area Print Out No. 5, Alberta, 1961.

Enumeration Areas, Coaldale Study Area, 1961[1] and 1966.



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[1] 1961 Enumeration Areas are in parentheses.

Source: Enumeration Area Maps, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

APPENDIX G

INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION

A. B. Hollingshead - Yale University

SEVEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITIONS

APPENDIX G

INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITIONS

A. B. Hollingshead - Yale University

SEVEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITIONS

1. Higher Executives of Large Concerns, Proprietors and Major Professionals

a. High Executives: (Value of corporation $500,000 and above as rated by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Bank Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Assistant Vice-Presidents
Businesses - Directors, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Assistant Vice-Presidents, Executive Secretaries, Research Directors, Treasurers,
High School Principals and School Superintendents

b. Proprietors: (Value over $125,000 by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Brokers
Contractors
Dairy Owners
Farmers
Lumber Dealers

c. Major Professionals:

Accountants (C.P.A.)
Actuaries
Agronomists
Architects
Artists, Portrait
Astronomers
Auditors
Bacteriologists
Chemical Engineers
Chemists
Clergymen (Professionally Trained)
Dentists
Economists
Editors of Newspapers
Engineers (College Graduates)
Foresters
Geologists
Judges (Superior Court)
Lawyers
Metallurgists
Military, Comm. Officers - Major and Above, Officials of the Executive Branch of Government, Federal, State, Local, e.g. Mayor, City Manager, City Plan Director, Internal Revenue Directors
Nutritionist (with PH. D.)
Physicians
Physicists, Research
Psychologists, Practising
Symphony Conductor
Teachers - University, College
Veterinarians (Veterinary Surgeons)

2. Business Managers, Proprietors of Medium Sized Businesses, and Lesser Professionals

a. Business Managers in Large Concerns (Value of $500,000 plus)

Advertising Directors
Branch Managers
Brokerage Salesmen
Directors of Purchasing
Manufacturer's Representatives
Office Managers
Personnel Managers
Police Chief: Sheriff

District Managers
Executive Assistants
Assistant Editors
Govt. Officials, minor, i.e.
   Internal Revenue Agents D.A.
Farm Managers

Postmaster
Production Managers
Publicity Director for University
Sales Engineers
Sales Managers, National Concerns
Store Managers

b. Proprietors of Medium Businesses (Value $50,000 - $125,000)

Advertising
Clothing Store
Contractors
Express Company
Fruits, Wholesale
Furniture Business
Jewelers

Farm Owners
Poultry Business
Real Estate Brokers
Rug Business
Theatre
Hardware Store

c. Lesser Professionals

Accountants (not C.P.A.)
Chiropodists
Correction Officers
Director of Community House
Engineers (not College Grad)
Finance Writers
Health Educators
Labour Relations Consultants
Librarians

Military Comm. Officers - Lts.
   Captains
Musicians (Symphony Orchestra)
Nurses
Opticians
Pharmacists
Program Directors, radio & T.V.
Public Health Officers (M.P.H.)
Research Assistants, Univ. (full time)
Social Workers
Teachers, Elementary & High School

3. Administrative Personnel, Owners Small Businesses, and Minor Professionals

a. Administrative Personnel

Advertising Agents
Chief Clerks
Credit Managers
Insurance Agents
Managers, Departments
Managers, Finance Companies
Passenger Agents - R.R.
Private Secretaries
Purchasing Agents
Traffic Managers
Grain Elevators Operator

Sales Representatives & Salesmen of
   heavy goods, i.e. autos & major
   electrical appliances
Section Heads, Federal, State & Local
   Government Offices
Section Heads, Large Businesses &
   Industries
Service Managers
Shop Managers
Store Managers (Chain)

b. Small Business Owners ($10,000 - $50,000)

Art Gallery
Auto Accessories
Awnings
Bakery
Beauty Shop
Boatyard
Brokerage, Insurance
Car Dealers
Cigarette Machines
Cleaning Shops
Clothing
Coal Businesses
Contracting Businesses
Funeral Directors
Furniture
Garage
Gas Station
Glassware
Grocery-General
Hotel Protrietors
Jewelry
Machine Brokers
Manufacturing
Monuments
Music
Packing Store (liquor)
Paint Contracting
Plumbing
Convalescent Homes
Decorating
Dog Supplies
Dry Goods
Engraving Businesses
Food
Finance Company, local
Fire Extinguishers
5¢ and 10¢ Stores
Florist
Food Equipment
Food Products
Foundry
Poultry
Real Estate
Records and Radios
Restaurants
Roofing Contractor
Shoe
Signs
Tavern
Taxi Company
Tire Shop
Trucking
Trucks and Tractors
Upholstery
Wholesale Outlets
Window Shades

c. Semi-Professionals

Actors and Showmen
Professional Athletes
Army M. Sgt., Navy, C.P.O.
Artists, Commercials
Appraisers (Estimators)
Clergymen (not professionally trained)
Concern Managers
Deputy Sheriffs
Interior Decorators
Interpretors, Court
Laboratory Assistants
Landscape Planners
Morticians
Oral Hygienists
Recreation Therapists
Merchant
Photographers
Physio-therapists
Piano Teachers
Pilots, not major airlines
Publicity and Public Relations
Radio, T.V. Announcers and Engineers
Reporters, Court
Reporters, Newspapers
Surveyors
Title Searchers
Tool Designers
Travel Agents
Yard Masters, R.R.
Dispatchers, R.R.
Grain Buyer
Mechanical Engineer

d. Farmers and Ranchers

Farm or Ranch Owners ($20,000 - $50,000)

4. Clerical and Sales Workers, Technicians, and Owners of Small Businesses

(Value under $10,000)

a. Clerical and Sales Workers

Bank Clerks and Tellers
Bill Collectors
Bookkeepers
Business Machine Operators, Offices
Claims Examiners
Clerical or Stenographic
Conductors, R.R.
Employment Interviewers
Factory Storekeepers
Factory Supervisors
Salesman
Livestock Dealer
Stockkeeper
Post Office Clerks
Route Managers
Sales Clerk i.e. Sales of sporting goods, light goods, etc.
Sergeants and Petty Officer, Military Service
Shipping Clerks
Supervisors, Utilities, Factories
Tour Foreman, Post Office
Toll Station, Supervisors
Warehouse Clerks
Ticket Agents for R.R.

b. Technicians

Dental Technicians
Draftsmen
Driving Teachers
Expeditor, Factory
Experimental Tester
Instructors, Telephone Co., Factory
Inspectors, Weights, Sanitary Inspector, R.R., Factory
Investigators
Laboratory Technicians
Locomotive Engineers
Operators, P.B.X.
Proofreaders
Safety Supervisors
Supervisors of Maintenance
Technical Assistants
Telephone Co. Supervisors & PBX Sup.
Timekeepers
Tower Operators, R.R.
Truck Dispatchers
Window Trimmers (Store)
Projectionists

c. Owner of Little Businesses ($5,000 - $10,000)

Cabinet Shop
Flower Shop
Grocery
Newsstand
Tailor Shop

d. Farmers

Owners ($10,000 - $20,000)

5. Skilled Manual Employees

Auto Body Repairers
Bakers
Blacksmiths
Boat Captains (private yacht)
Bookbinders
Boilermakers
Brakemen, R.R.
Brewers
Bulldozer Operators
Butchers
Cabinet Makers
Cable Splicers
Carpenters
Casters (Founders)
Cement Finishers
Cheese Makers
Chiefs
Compositors
Diemakers
Diesel Shovel Operators
Electricians
Engravers
Exterminators
Fitters, Gas, Steam
Firemen, City
Firemen, R.R.
Foreman, Construction, Dairy
Gardeners, Landscape (trained)
Glass Blowers
Glaziers
Apprentice Projectionist
Repairmen, Home Appliance
Rope Splicer
Sheetmetal Workers (trained)
Shipsmiths
Shoe Repairmen (trained)
Stationary Engineers (licensed)
Stewards, Club
Switchmen, R.R.
Tailors (trained)
Telegraphers
Gunsmiths
Gauge Makers
Hair Stylists
Heat Treaters
Horticulturists
Linemen, Utility
Linotype Operators
Lithographers
Locksmiths
Loom Fixers
Machinists (trained)
Maintenance Foremen
Linoleum Layer (trained)
Masons
Masseurs
Mechanics (trained)
Milkmen
Millwrights
Moulders (trained)
Painters
Paperhangers
Patrolmen, R.R.
Pattern and Model Makers
Piano Tuners
Plumbers
Policemen, City-prison guard
Postmen
Printers
Radio, T.V., Maintenance
Diesel Engine Repair, Maintenance (trained)
Teletype Operators
Tool Maker
Track Supervisors, R.R.
Tractor-Trailer Trans.
Typographers
Upholsters (trained)
Watchmakers
Weavers
Welders
Yard Supervisors, R.R.

Small Farmers

Owners (under $10,000)

6. Machine Operators and Semi-Skilled Employees

Aides, Hospital
Apprentices-Electricians, Printers
  Steam-Fitters, Toolmakers
Assembly Line Workers
Bartenders
Bingo Tenders
Building Superintendents (Cust.)
Bus Drivers
Chauffeur
Checkers
Coin Machine Fillers
Cooks, Short Order
Delivery Man
Dressmakers, Machine
Elevator Operators
Enlisted Men, Military Services
Filers, Benders, Buffers
Foundry Workers
Garage and Gas Station Assistants
  (Service Station Attendants)
Greenhouse Workers
Guards, Doorkeepers, Watchmen
Hairdressers
Housekeepers
Meat Cutters and Packers
Meter Readers
Operators, Factory Machines
Bridge Tenders
Wrappers, Stores and Factories

Oilers, R.R.
Practical Nurses
Pressers, Clothing
Pump Operators
Receivers and Checkers
Roofers
Roller Skating Instructors
Set-up-men, Factories
Shapers
Signalmen, R.R.
Solderers, Factory
Sprayers, Paint
Steelworkers (not skilled)
Stranders, Wire Machines
Strippers, Rubber Factory
Taxi Drivers
Testers
Timers
Tire Moulders
Trainmen, R.R.
Truck Drivers, General
Waiters, Waitresses (Better Places)
Weighers
Welders, Spot
Winders, Machine
Wiredrawers, Machine
Wine Bottlers
Wood Workers, Machine
Section Man R.R.

Farmers

Smaller Tenants who own little equipment

7. Unskilled Employees

Amusement Park Workers (Bowling
  Alleys, Pool Rooms, Life Guards)
Ash Removers
Attendants, Parking Lots
Cafeteria Workers
Car Cleaners, R.R.
Carriers, Coal
Countrymen
Dairy Workers
Deck Hands
Domestics
Farm Helpers

Laborers, Construction
Laborers, Unspecified
Laundry Workers
Messengers
Platform Men, R.R.
Peddlers
Porters
Roofer's Helpers
Shirt Folders
Shoe Shiners
Sorters, Rag and Salvage
Stage Hands

Fishermen (Clam Diggers)
Freight Handlers
Garbage Collectors
Grave Diggers
Grocery Boy
Hog Carriers
Hog Killers
Hospital Workers, Unspecified
Hostlers, R.R.
Janitors (Sweepers)

Relief, Public, Private
Unemployed (no occupation)

Farmers: Share Croppers

Stevadores
Stock Handlers
Street Cleaners
Unskilled Factory Workers
Struckmen, R.R.
Waitresses - "Hash Houses"
Washers, Cars
Window Cleaners
Woodchoppers
Coal Miners, Unspecified